

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—Himbold's Cosmos.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.

Mems of the Week.

CHRISTENDOM is now revenging on the humble Turk the insults which the Saracen t over Europe. Each potentate in succession ds his representative to kick the dying lion. The last of these official insulters has accomplished ion with a studied elaboration that cannot without a practical object. The Grand Vizier is surrounded by his officers in their most splendid me; he has already succumbed to the Frenchman and to the Austrian, and gorgeous robes and jewelled sabres glare and glitter in the follness of Saracenic splendour. In the midst of the Council, announced by the shouts of a mob of agrel Greeks, enters an old man in a paletot with abby round hat, and walking-stick, and an olent disregard of the splendours which others affect: it is Menzschikoff come to tell the Sultan how he must treat his Christian subjects; how the peror of Russia is their true protector. The officers of the Sultan are in trepidation; his foreign Minister resigns; he asks the protection of the British fleet, and the Chargé d'Affaires, who is locum tenens at the time for the Ambassador, sends to summon it, but it will not come. Admiral Dundas has not sufficient orders, and he keeps aloof. The French fleet, however, is on its way, and Turkey is once more in the midst of that crisis which recurs so repeatedly, which grows so much more serious each time, and the repetition of which seems intended to familiarise Europe with the idea of Turkish ruin, until at last it shall be effected suddenly, yet without shock to the moral feeling of the world.

Poreign affairs are almost without interest, except the attention concentrated on Turkey. Prace is singularly quiet, and for that reason perhaps we are the more inclined to note the camp at St. Omer, where several regiments will be stationed close to Belgium, and will be easily augmented by the soldiers who hang about that highly military district. We also mark the presence of Lord Malmesbury at a review, and at a litera-tite dinner with the Emperor. Could their conversation have been overheard! Was it all statesmanship?—or cookery?—or "life?"

In home affairs, too, the principal subject of attention turns upon a distant province of the turns upon a distant province of India. Ministers, at is well known, have somewhat shifted their

ground, and do not maintain that obstinate refusal to listen to claims for further time, which they seemed disposed to refuse, not long since. The East India House, indeed, does not appear at all impressed with the same sense of political necessity which has worked upon Ministers. The awakened public feeling in India, has found its representative, in the awakened public feeling of England; we shall inevitably have an Indian discussion, and a measure more liberal than was intended a few weeks since; but Sir James Weir Hogg, and the Honourable Court of Proprietors, are discussing the details of their present system, as if it were all to go on for ever, and only to be tinkered by themselves.

Two new members will enter Parliament on its re-assembling. Bridgenorth has elected, not a butler of the Whitmore family, but a banker of the village, Mr. Pritchard, "a conservative in every sense of the word:" a phrase which may mean anything. And Blackburn rejecting Mr. Hornby—"a friend of the working-man," who was "for short time," and claimed to sit in Parliament on the score of the benefits which he had conferred, by promoting railways and work in the neighbourhood of the town—has elected, after a severe struggle and disgraceful rioting, a more tried friend, in one of the Fieldens; thus obtaining a "short-time" member, without sacrificing political principle.

The London Court of Common Council has appointed a Committee to prepare a Bill for extending the City franchise to a 101. occupancy. The Bill is simultaneous with very sweeping proceedings to compel the residents to take up their freedom and pay the 51. fine. There is no reason to suppose that the citizens will succumb to this coercion any more readily than they have before, but it is probable that* the interminable contest between the Corporation and its lieges will be superseded by the reform which the Council is now commencing.

The rise of wages, although it is partially arrested in some trades by the effect which it has caused in checking sales, is extending in the different branches of working industry. The porters of Liverpool, the carpenters of Stonehouse, the agricultural labourers in Oxfordshire, are imitating the labourers and carpenters of Wiltshire. In most places these strikes are likely to succeed, except in trades where the recent prosperity is for a time arrested, as at

Manchester, where the manufactories are now on short time, partly because of doubts as to the ultimate settlement of the price of raw cotton, impeded sales, and partly because the continued demands of the working hands will be conveniently met by a little "play." The manufactories, however, no longer have the same supply of Irish labourers to fall back upon. The drain still continues increasing, from Ireland to America, as the emigration to Australia still continues from England. The manufacturer now has to struggle between the chaffering of the consumer and the claims of the working man.

The railway managers have at last been obliged to attend to the suggestions for diminishing accidents, and at a general meeting they have selected one particular plan for preventing one particular class of accidents—those which arise from the want of communication between the guard and the driver. They have adopted a plan which will enable the guard to ring a bell near the driver, or to beat a drum. The new plan, of course, cannot be a panacea, but it is something to find that railway managers are really turning their attention to the uncommercial object of saving passengers' lives.

The assizes have possessed fully the usual amount of interest. One trial in which several of our readers will feel anxiety, has ended favourably. The Frenchmen who were brought before an English jury for participation in a duel, which was chiefly provoked by the man who forfeited his life, have been let off with what is really a very lenient sentence—two months imprisonment, besides the detention before trial. The proceedings at Kingston removed all doubt as to the fairness of the duel. Barthéleiny and his fellow prisoners left the court without any stain on their character.

The sudden flooding of the newspapers with terrible stories of murder and infanticide, impresses the mind with an idea that there is an unusual shadow of crime over the country at this moment. The crime is perennial; its exhibition is periodical; and because we see it with peculiar distinctness at this moment, we think that it is peculiarly excessive. We observe that in Somersetahire Mr. Miles announces with uncomfortable amazement, the unchecked progress of crime, but the statistics do not support his apprehensions. It is increased, and it has diminished; it has perhaps changed in character. At the present day, undoubtedly, the

crime of turnip-stealing is not provoked by want of wages or food; whereas, crimes against the natural affections, like those of infanticide or desertion, do appear growing more common. One is inclined to ask what the cleary can be about twhose special function it is to teach the people how to live. At the present day, the grand idea of the saints seems to be that the virtue of the English people will be seared, if they can only be kept out of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. As the rules against opening public-houses have not forced the people into church, and as they are not yet instructed by the sermons how to avoiderime, and as they remain very ignorant,—out of eighty-four persons convicted at Bristol, only two were set down as properly educated—perhaps it might be as well to try some new plan for promoting virtue and education; and the Crystal Palace appears to us as hopeful as any.

But, how can we wonder at the slowness to adopt plans for proper regulations which we know so well, when we see the most important buildings sacrificed to antiquated and clumsy arrangements in flues. The total destruction of Doncaster Church is followed by an invasion of fire into Windsor Castle. The highest in the land must succumb to the common laws of the elements, if they will not take the pains to set their flues in order; and, if all the influence of royalty cannot secure a dimeroroom against a fire, from obvious causes, how can we expect our legislators to complete their long-deferred task of setting the popular mind in order?

LETTERS FROM PARIS. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, Thursday, March 24, 1953.

NOTHING has been talked of at Paris but the Turkish Question, dpropos of recent affairs at Constantinople. You may remember that on announcing the settlement of the Montenegrine difficulty, I ventured to predict that the vacillating attitude of Bonaparte would infallibly lead to further complications; that the Northern Powers in raising that question first, were only trying his mettle, (n'avaient voulu que lui tâter le flanc.) that they had now taken the measure of his want of firmness, that they had ascertained his uncertainties and his nesitations, and that they would not fail to take advantage of this discovery to effect their own ulterior designs upon Turkey. Events have but too closely fulfilled my expectations. Prince Menschikoff, the Russian Envoy-Extraordinary, has arrived at Constantinople, and presented to the Grand Vizier the ultimatum of Russia. This ultimatum consists in the following conditions:—

 Indemnity of forty millions of piastres for the cost of occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia in 1848 and 1849.

2. The absolute Protectorate of the Christians of the Greek Church throughout the whole extent of the Turkish dominions

3. Nomination of the Patriarch of Constantinople by the Czar, to the exclusion of the Sultan.

 The absolute Protectorate of the Christians of all denominations in Syria and at Jerusalem, to the exclusion of France.

 Claims of certain territories and ports contiguous to the Danube.
 Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople assumed the

Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople assumed the most insolent attitude. Instead of going to the divan in uniform, he presented himself in a paletot, and all his suite followed suit. A mob of Greek touters (like our Decembrists) had been organized beforehand, to give the Russian Envoy a reception insulting to Turkey. They welcomed him with uproarious shouts of Long live the Emperor Nicholas! Long live Russia I Russia at Constantinople!

Russia! Russia at Constantinople!

The pretensions of Russia are supported by a fleet and two armies. One of these armies, thirty thousand strong, is divided between Odessa and Sebastopol, and is composed of the 13th, 14th, and 15th divisions. The other, quartered on the Pruth, and composed of the 4th corps d'armée, under the orders of General Dannenberg, is 70,000 strong. It has been said that General Dannenberg had orders to cross the Pruth on the 20th of March, come what might. The Russian fleet is composed of thirteen ships of the line, four of 120 guns, and nine of eighty-four, eight sixty gun frigates, and six corvettes, and a large number of transports. Prince Menschikoff (who, by-the-bye, is chief admiral in the Russian service) took occasion to review this fleet on his way, or rather out of his

way, to Constantinopie, and it is a serted that he roused the crews and troops to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by the promise of the sack of the capital of Turkey. You may readily imagine, then, the panic at Constantinople when the demands of Russia ware known, and the menacing preparations of the fleets and armies of the Czar. Whatever may have been asserted to the cantrary in public, it is positively certain that the Turkish Government demanded the assistance of the fleets of England and France, and it was in consequence of such demands that the British chargé d'affaires, Colonel Rose, dispatched in all haste to Malta the Wasp steamer to summon the British squadron. All these tidings reached Marseilles by the Caradoc steamer that brought the despatches for the English Government from Malta. They created a dismay on the Bourse of Paris. Last Sunday at the petite Bourse du Casino the funds fell from \$1 to 77.50. On the following day the official bourse fell ten france, and the railway share-market from 20 to 30 francs.

railway share-market from 20 to 30 francs.

The attitude of Bonaparte, and of the Bonapartists generally, has been strange, and full of contradictions. On Saturday evening a Council of Ministers was held, and nothing was decided. On Sunday morning Bonaparte sent for M. Drouin de l'Huys, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. Drouge the Minister of oreign Affairs, and M. Ducos, the Minister of Marine, and informed them that he had just sent off orders by the electric telegraph to the fleet at Toulon to get underweigh for the Archipelago. But, at the same time, there appeared in the *Moniteur* a first note, in which we were informed that the news received from the East were not of a grave nature, and that the British fleet had not passed the Dardanelles, as rumour had announced. On Monday, the Moniteur maintained its discreet reserve, and confined itself to the announce ment, that "the Toulon squadron had received orders to sail from that port for the Greek waters." On Tuesday, the Monitour, in order to arrest the fall of the funds, assured us that "private intelligence re-ceived from Constantinople gave hopes that the compli-cations which had arisen in the affairs of the East would be solved without compromising the good under-standing of the European powers." It is now believed that in this note the French Government was alluding to news it had received from the English Cabinet. Ministerial Council had been held, it is stated, last Saturday afternoon, in Downing-street, at which it was decided that the British Government would decline to interfere in any shape in the settlement of the difficulties between Turkey and Russia, seeing that the policy of England was in no sense interested in difficulties. This attitude of your Government had a considerably chilling effect upon Bonaparte, and not a little contributed to embarrass him. In effect, if the Turko-Russian affair were to come to a pacific arrangement, after Bonaparte had assumed an attitude in the least degree hostile to Russia, he would find himself in a false position with the latter power. sia, as I have been sometimes If, on the contrary, Russia, as I have been sometimedisposed to think, should raise demands upon demands to render a conflict inevitable, and France should not be ready to act energetically and usefully, the position of Bonaparte, at the head of an army and a fleet at once idle and useless, would be equally false. Do what he may, if he goes on trying to please both parties (voulant ménager, comme on dit vulgairement, la chèvre et le chou), he will find himself at last in a great perplexity. As I write, it is universally reported that the whole matter is arranged. The Turkish ambassador, it is said, has received dispatches from Constantinople via Belgrade, to the effect that the Sultan ad accepted the conditions of Prince Menschikoff. In that case the question would lie once more between France and Russia. France has for a long time been in possession of the protectorate of the Christians in Syria. Should Russia obtain that protectorate from Turkey, she would by that fact alone be placed in an tagonism to France. But even in that case there would be no conflict; Bonaparte would back out, and so it would end. One cannot help confessing that through would end. One cannot neep concessing that throughout this affair Russian diplomacy has once more given proofs of consummate dexterity and finesse. The very choice of conditions for the altimatum attests the profoundest calculation. The claim of 40,000,000 of piastres (8,000,000l.) falling in at the very moment when Russian intrigues had prevented the conclusion of the Turkish loan, was not ill contrived to throw Turkey into the severest financial embarrassment. No doubt Russia would benevolently take Wallachian Moldavia as security for payment. Then, again, the protectorate of the Greek Christians—ten millions out of the fourteen millions of whom the population of Turkey is composed-hands over to Russia something more than the quasi sovereignty throughout European Turkey; for in all questions of imposts, of mal-treatment, Russia intervenes and takes up the cudgels for the Greeks. Surely this condition of itself is a lever

with which Russia will know how to describe the Turkish Government within its own boden, the Turkish Government within its own broken, or at least reduce it to an impossibility. Again to protectorate of the Christians in Syria, to the each sion of France, is another snare skiffully laid to bing about a conflict between Russia and France, and to drive the latter to a shameful retreat. Let me result that while Russia was laying down this meaning also matum at Constantinople, her attitude at Paris was to most pacific in the world. M. de Kisseleff pretend that he knew nothing about it at all. He had the in the constantinople of the latter of the property of the property of the latter of the property of the that he knew nothing about it at an. He mad the ard a man supremely ignorant of all that is going on; he declared that he had no information, and no other instructions from the Government but to do all the was agreeable to His Majesty. All the Russians of was agreeated to Itis Angesty. All the Russias of distinction now at Paris have probably received orbit to hold the same language. They have all ben initing that the news from Constantinople was by no see of a serious nature, and that all would be arranged comfortably enough. England and France have been very far from displaying the same adroit tactics in the business. England especially seems to have no perception at all that Russia at Constantinople mean to Greeks made Russians; that the Greeks har always been a maritime population, and that a new saids midable navy would spring up in the Mediterrane, when Russia, independently of the 50,000 alkays. already in her service, could pitch upon 800,000 men already in her service, count passes. At present the in Greece and in the Archipelago. At present the arc but two navies in the world—that of England at the Evance. Before long there will be a thing that of France. Before long there will be a tist, the Russo-Greek. Russia, coming down from the Baltic, to plant herself on the Mediterranea, soil not give England ten years quiet occupation of England ten years quiet occupation of England that in the dismemberment of Teles, Egypt were to be England's share of the booty. Reserved ten years Anatolia, swept round by the Canara ten years Anatolia, swept round by the Caucasa, well be Russian, as well as Syria. Before ten years Egy be Russian, as well as syria. Leave on years ap-would be occupied by Russia, by land. Before to years the Mediterranean would be closed to Englad. But your diplomatists are like ours; they have us see not, they have ears and hear no hands and act not. IT IS HIGH TIME THAT THE ENGLISH DEMOCRACY SHOULD ORGANIZE THE SERIOUSLY, to wrest power from the commune of a accomplice Aristocracy, and the blindness of bound imbecility.

The most contradictory rumours continue to circula about this Eastern question. To-day (Thursday) the port of a Russian corps d'armée having disembariel au Scutari, right in face of Constantinople, has revied After all, were it even true, it would but be the scoplishment of the determination of Russia to posse Turkey at any price. Such a disembarkment wall enable the Russian fleet to pass the Bosphorus as a take Constantinople. I have already mentioned the rumour that General Dannenberg had orders to go the Pruth on March 21, just at the approach of spring

Nothing else is stirring at Paris. The Pope is finally decided, we hear, not to come to Paris. Orden have been given by the Archbishop of Paris, to make all preparations for the Coronation to take place at the 5th, 10th, or 15th of May. This repulse of Busparte by the Pope has astonished all the noodle, whe trusted to the repeated assurances of the Government. It certainly cannot be said that Bonaparte is not done all in his power to persuade his Holinasis move: he even went so far as to propose (a 1 tall you weeks ago) to suppress the civil marriags, or, at least, to make it subordinate to the religious rite. He sent no less than seven French bishops to Rame: among others, a double Gascon, a Béarnais, if Salinis, Bishop of Amiens, with full powers in negotiate this affair. There was a moment when these envoys began to shout victory; the Pope or sented personally; it only remained for him to consult the Sacred College. But the College refused it consent. Bonaparte then perceived that he had been in his disgust he gave orders that the Mapolies steam line of battle ship, which had been in the ladd of the upholsterers to prepare for the Pope's reoption and was waiting at Toulon orders to get up her stem for Civita Vecchia, should sail with the rest of the first for the "Greek waters." Bonaparte, you may imaging is discouraged, but as he insists on being crowned in the month of May, he has made up his mind to do without the Pope.

The Empress has been on horseback again during the last ten days. She had ceased to ride size the middle of February. Scandalous tongue will have it that there has been a mishap, or that the "interesting situation" was a mere ruse de femme. Why not aim at once that the rumour was purely gratuitous?

The Legitimists continue to send in their respections for refusing to take the oaths to the Empere.

Henry V. goes on writing them letters. Beautiful

Government persists in being the most vexatious of all Governments. Only a few days since, a working me-chanic was tried and punished for inducing his fellowworkmen to celebrate the 24th of February at a caba-ret, and to keep it as a holiday. This is a new and un-

ret, and to keep it as a nomany. This is a new and unforescen delinquency, but they managed to find a law elastic enough to make it penal.

A happy mot, by General Cavaignac, has been lately triked of. The General met M. Berger, Prefect of the Seine, who owes his appointment to Cavaignac, at the Cottoplymal Exposition in the Jardin dellines.

Horticultural Exposition in the Jardin d'Hiver. M. Berger, it seems, walked up to the General, and after

berger, it seems, walked up to the General, and after bowing graciously, expressed a hope that difference of opinion might not separate them completely. "We do not belong," replied the General, "to different opi-nions; we belong to hostile camps: honour separates us."

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

The Longchamps promenade has been dull this year. The weather was raw and cold. The Emperor drove down the arenne with the Empress. The rest of the company consisted of distinguished lorettes.

The Duke of Padua (Arrighi de Casanova) Governor of the Invalides, died on Tuesday morning.

Dr. Lindley has been unanimously elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences.

M. Michel de Bourges, died at Montpellier on the 11th inst. He had done good service to the republican cause, and was one of the more aged, as well as eloquent of its advocates.

and was one of the more aged, as well as eloquent of its advocates.

M. Visconti, the architect, has received orders to prepare the interior of the dome of the Invalides for the inauguration of the Emperor's tomb, which will take place on the 5th of May, the anniversary of his death.

M. Bouhier de l'Ecluse has appealed to the Senate and the guardians of the constitution, against his expulsion by M. Billault from the Corps Legislatif on account of his having refused the oath.

A new charitable institution, by way of supplement to the infant asylums called Crèches, under the patronage of the Empress, is about to be founded. It is to consist of six large establishments in the suburbs of Paris, where children are to be nursed and weaned, and where they may at all times be visited by their mothers. It is calculated that at least 30,000 infants, born in Paris, are annually sent into the country to be nursed. The consequence is frequent cruel treatment and neglect, and a rate of mortality far above the average among these children, removed.

sent into the country to be intesed. The consequence is frequent eruel treatment and neglect, and a rate of mortality far above the average among these children, removed from their parents' care, and exposed to the dishonest and inhuman treatment of ill-paid strangers.

It is officially notified that the list of invitations for the hall, which is to be offered by the Legislative body to their Imperial Majesties on the 28th, being definitively closed by the commission, no new application can be attended to. It is also intimated that as all the public functionaries are to be in uniform, the other persons invited are requested, if possible, to be in court dresses.

The French fleet sailed from Toulon on Tuesday, within thirty-six hours after receiving telegraphic orders to prepare for sea, for the Bay of Salamis.

The relative strength of the French, English, Turkish, and Russian fleets in the Mediterranean and Black Seas is as follows:

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resigned his Presidency of the Chamber, under the Bravo Murillo Ministry, has been re-elected President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. It is expected that the Cortes will shortly be prorogued, and that shortly after Easter the measures of "organic reform" will be brought forward. These measures are said to be considerably reduced in importance from their original draft as proposed by the Bravo Murillo ministry.

The Senate has met to discuss the three reports of the special committee appointed to examine the protest of General Narvaez. It is supposed that the Government will adopt the intermediate report, which proposes that Narvaez shall be allowed to take his seat, subject to superior orders. The Government relies on its batch of new Senators to swamp the Opposition. Meanwhile, Narvaez has reached Paris, and paid his respects to the Spanish Embassy. He is said to be looking very ill and weak.

We learn from Madrid, that through the exertions of Lord Howden, the Spanish Government have agreed to give complete liberty before the end of the year to that class of negroes called emancipados, after the completion of their five years' consignation, or apprenticeship. Those emancipados who at the end of 1853 shall not have finished this term of servitude, will be manumitted according as their several probationary periods expire. This arrangement may be considered a reply to certain passages in General Pierce's address. If so, it will advance rather than retard the settlement of the Cuban question, as the "nation of Sovereigns" are likely to accept it as a defiance. Nevertheless we cannot but heartily approve of the concession.

Nevertheless we cannot but heartily approve of the concession.

Switzerland still stands on the defensive with regard to Austria, and Austria persists in the aggressive with regard to Switzerland. The Federal Council have replied by a sturdy note to the Austrian algadions, which, constantly refuted on indisputable authority, are as often re-affirmed by the notes of the Austrian of overnment. It has been repeatedly shown that no proofs exist of any machinations having been carried on in Ticino against the Austrians in Lombardy. Throughout the Federation, we believe the people are steadfastly resolved to meet any Austrian invasion by a reply in kind.

The Austrian Lombard authorities have carried out their decree of expulsion against the Ticinese to further extremities. Their last act is the ejection of about a hundred poor Ticinese cottiers, whose little holdings had crept down the valley, within the Austrian frontier. Upon that frontier 15,000 men still blockade all the passes, and trade is still interrupted, with one small exception. The Austrian authorities have permitted the Swiss to carry away a great quantity of salt, already paid for, upon which an embargo had been laid. It would appear that, whether from England or France, some assurances of at least moral support have been held out to the Swiss. How far these assurances are to be relied upon, is for the Swiss to decide. Austrian terrorism still desolates the Italian Peninsula. The accounts from Lombardy report little or no mitigation in the extreme measures of the Austrian commanders. Sequestrations, perquisitions, &c., are still the order of the day. The officers never stir without either an escort or in numerous bodies. The theatre of La Scala, at Milan, was opened the other night, and arrangements were made to wholly divide the military from the spectators; and a separate space, which is occupied by ergeants and non-commissioned officers, renders all approach to the officers, who occupy the front of the parterre, impossible.

Baron Martini permits th

cheap rate.

The Milan Gazette of the 20th publishes a proclamation from Marshal Radetzky, announcing that the Emperor of Austria, considering that the persons most compromised as chiefs in the prosecution for high treason at Mantua have suffered already the punishment they deserved, has resolved to relinquish the prosecution, and to grant to all the other persons compromised, under whatever charge, a full and entire reprieve from the sentences which they have incurred, without any distinction, provided that they were then under arrest, and excepting only the refugees en contumace.

The first line of railway within the Sardinian dominions, constructed by a private company, was opened on the 13th instant. The line is from Turin to Savigliano. The King, the Royal Princes, and the chief official, parliamentary, and municipal notabilities, proceeded by a special train to Savigliano. The religious ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Casale. The weather was fine, the concourse of people very large, and the enthusiasm universal. Viva el Re! Viva lo Statuto! (The Constitution) were the cries that saluted the special train at every station. It appears that the line would have been opened long since, but for a dispute between the contractors and the company.

The bill securing the concession for a submering tele-

long since, but of a dispute testical the company.

The bill securing the concession for a submarine telegraph from Spexia to the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia, with a guarantee of 5 per cent. interest, to Mr. T. H. Brett, has passed through the Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate. The convention is concluded for the term of

fifty years. The Sardinian Government has liberally agreed to render Mr. Brett every assistance; and their engineer, M. Bonelli, who has executed the lines of telegraph across the Alps and Pyrenees, is, by the consent of the Government, to superintend the construction of the telegraph throughout the Island of Sardinia. This line of electric communication, when established, must become one of the most important in Europe, as it is proposed to extend it; and it will eventually, it is to be foreseen, be the means of uniting Europe with Egypt and India.

The King of Wurtemberg has issued an order for the

extend it; and it will eventually, it is to be foreseen, be the means of uniting Europe with Egypt and India.

The King of Wurtemberg has issued an order for the dissolution of the Burschenschaft, an association of students at the University of Tubingen. The ground of the order is said to be, that the unions have a political character, and are dangerous to the public peace.

The Zeit (Times), a semi-official Berlin journal, has recently contained a more moderate and sensible article than might be expected from such a quarter, on the English Government and the refugee question: accepting the declarations of our Ministers as satisfactory, and reminding the Austrian Government that any attempt to bully on the subject will only render it more impossible for the English Government, so entirely dependent on public opinion, to fulfil even the spirit of international duties.

The Cologne Gazette has the following from Berlin, dated the 21st:—"We learn that in the Council of Ministers which was held to discuss whether the proposition of Austria to adopt more severe regulations as regards the passports of British travellers should be adopted, all the ministers except one rejected the proposition."

The Austrian officials are becoming more and more fanatical in their hatred of England. The vexatious police regulations with regard to passports, &c., put in fore orgainst English travellers after the attack on Haynau, are to be revived.

The other day Dreyschock the pianist, in a concert at

against English travellers after the attack on Haynau, are to be revived.

The other day Dreyschock the pianist, in a concert at Vienna, was not allowed to play his arrangement of the English national air.

The Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfort has the following from Vienna, 18th:—

"Since the attempt on the life of the Emperor, the surveillance over foreigners has become very severe, not only here, but also on the points where the railways cross each other, particularly at Posth and Prague. The police have arrested at Prague a secret agent, who had on him five different passports, and a list containing the addresses of one hundred influential persons in Austria. He was taken to the fortress, where he will be tried by court-martial. It is said that several persons are compromised in the affair."

The prisons of Vienna have been found insufficient for the number of prisoners, and barracks and warehouses are being used as auxiliaries. The number of political prisoners at Pesth is 800; at Comorn, 1800; and at Arad, 1600.

1600.

The court-martial at Prague recently condemned three pupils of the School of Arts to thirty and sixty blows of a rod, for making demonstrations in favour of Kossuth, and other students are being tried for drinking the health of the murderer Libenyi.

It is believed that M. de Bruck, the able Austrian by adoption, and who recently concluded the commercial treaty between Austria and Prussia, is to be sent as Ambassador to Constantinople.

treaty between Austria and Prussia, is to be sent as Ambassador to Constantinople.

Justice has at length been done to Signor Guerazzi. This true demagogue, who played with the Revolution, and tried to play his court to the Grand Duke, while he pandered to the people; the politician whose defence was that he had frustrated the revolution in the interest of his Prince—is sentenced to imprisonment for life. His fellow prisoners are sentenced to terms of imprisonment from four to twelve years; but their case deserves our commiscration.

four to twelve years; but their case deserves our commiseration.

A consistory was held at Rome on the 7th, in which the Pope pronounced the usual Latin oration. The chief points of the alloculion on this occasion were the re-establishment of the Papal Hierarchy in Holland (which appears likely to cause scarcely less excitement in that country than the same "aggression" did in England), and a pompous culogy upon the new Cardinals. In descanting upon the pastoral virtues of the Archbishop of Tours, his Holiness added, that he had been induced to promote him to the dignity of cardinal, as well on account of his virtues, as also because his Holiness was sure to give great satisfaction thereby to "his well beloved son in Christ, Napoleon, Emperor of the French (Charissimo in Christ, Dilionostro Napoleoni, Francum Imperatori)," since he himself had warmly advocated (ochementer petierit) that nomination.

The Holy Father having extracted a tooth from the skull of St. Peter, which we are to assume, in spite of Lady Morgan, does exist at Rome, has kindly packed up the precious grinder, and caused it to be presented to the Emperor of Austria. "A tooth for a tooth" is not the Christian maxim; but it is essentially Papal and Austrian. Mr. Petre, paid secretary to the British Legation at Florence, who has for upwards of eight years discharged the duties of British charge d'affaires at the Papal Court, although not officially recognised in that quality by the Papal Court, has been superseded by a son of Sir Edmund Lyons, our ambassador at Berne.

The Hungarian garrison in Ancona is about to be changed, under suspicion of disaffection; and it is generally surmised that the regiment will be broken up.

Just now, when the designs of Russia are becoming daily

Just now, when the designs of Russia are becoming daily nore menacing, the following article deserves serious at-

The Army Gazette of Berlin has lately contained a number of letters on the military force of Russia, and the extent to which it may be brought to bear upon neigh-bouring countries. The last of these letters contains the following passage:

following passage:
"The construction of the great railway lines connecting
Moscow, Petersburg, Odessa, and Warsaw, in changing
the conditions under which a military force may be trans-

ported, changes the principles upon which Russia has hitherto conducted her preparations for war. If we cast a glance at the present distribution of the Russian army according to its great groups, we shall find these to be the Deistwujutschaja Armia, or active army, consisting of four infantry corps, united in a compact camp in Poland, Lithuanis, Volhynia, and Podolia. Between this and Petersburg stands the Grenadier Corps, at Novgorod, and at Petersburg itself the Guard. In the south-west stands the 5th army corps, with its most advanced garrison on the Pruth. The 6th army corps is in Moscow and its neighbourhood. Supposing a war to threaten from the west, we may assume that the active army would not move until Poland had been occupied either by the 5th or 6th infantry corps or the guards from Novgorod and Petersburg. Hitherto this operation must have consumed months. But let the railroad from Petersburg to Warsaw be finished, and a week will suffice for the purpose. Before the first rail of the line is laid down, the future military use has been a matter of study, and with especial reference to the transport of large masses of troops. Thousands of military transport wagons are already made or making, and their construction is truly artistic. The packing or suspending of arms, knapsacks, cavalry saddles, and all the appurtenances of a battalion, is abundantly cared for. In three days the half, or in a week the whole, guard and grenadier corps, may stand in Poland, while the reserves are coming up to St. Petersburg, by the Moscow and Petersburg Railway, followed, if necessary, by the 6th infantry corps. Whether the 5th corps would move westward would depend mainly upon the state of relations with Turkey. In any case the compact mass of the active army would be mancipated from the immobility it has hitherto suffered, and could be brought immediately into play. The whole political significance of the new railways lies in the fact that the guard and grenadier corps may in future be brought to Poland in a week inst that the guard and gaves instead of in months. Let that great artery be connected with Odessa, and with a railroad from Moscow to Warsaw, as well as with another from Warsaw to Odessa, and it cannot then be denied that Russia will have effected a revolution in her military relations to Europe."

Letters from Constantinople of the 14th announce that a the preceeding day Prince Menschikoff had his first adience of the Sultan, and that all passed off in the most endly manner. Lord Stratford left Vienna for Constantinople on the

24th

The Caradoc was on the 22nd still waiting at Marseilles for despatches from the English Government.

ELECTION MATTERS.

BLACKBURN.-The nomination of a member to occupy the place in the House of Commons from which Mr. Eccles has just been ejected by a decision of a committee of the House of Commons, took place on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, on hustings erected in front of the Market-house, before a large concourse of people, estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town, and it was feared that the event would not pass off without serious disturbances; but the arrangements had been so well made by the police, by means of rails and posts, which divided the two parties, that the anticipated riot did not occur, although there was enough, in the and other electioneering paraphernalia, to excite a sharp conflict. The Mayor, Mr. Hopwood, opened the proceedings in a very brief manner. Mr. James Pilkington, M.P., proposed Mr. Montagu Feilden as a fit and proon to represent the borough in Parliament, the nomination being seconded by Mr. Eccles, the unseated member. Mr. Joseph Feilden nominated Mr. W. H. Hornby, the late mayor; Mr. D. Thwaites seconded the nomination. Mr. Feilden was frank and liberal. In a most especial manner he placed himself before them as a supporter of one of the most essential topics of the present day—the vote by ballot. (Cheers.) He would ask them—even those who were opposed to him.—were they in favour of vote by ballot? and if they -were they in favour of vote by ballot? and if they answered in the affirmative, he claimed their support on that ground. He was in favour of extension of the suffrage, and on that ground he asked their support, being an earnest advocate for a very considerable tension; and he trusted that the new Reform Bill, which would be brought into Parliament next session, would embrace that subject, and that he should be there himself to give his vote in favour of that measure.

Mr. Hornby made a personal question of it, and relied on his services to the borough.

relied on his services to the borough.

As neither he nor his opponent had been in Parliament, they were so far on an equal footing, and the electors had only to look back to the acts of each individual as they had transpired in this populous borough. If they did so ealmly, he had no doubt of the result of their decision; he had no doubt they would decide that the works over which he had had the honour to preside had rendered more benefit to the working classes in twelve months than had been done by his opponent up to the present time. Could his opponent boast of any such advantages? Could he put his linger to one thing he had done in the town? Could he point to any individual who was benefited by him? He should not go to the House of Commons as a member of any party; he should not go to seek either place or pension; but he should go carefully to watch over those interests which they did him the honour to place in his hands. (Cheers.) ds. (Cheers.)

The show of hands was considered in favour of Mr. Hornby.

Rioting and kidnapping went to great lengths at Blackburn. Men were dragged from their beds with violence, on Wednesday night, and carried off. Wednesday opened with such serious fighting, that military were sent for, and the riot act read. The Hornby party had imported all the scamps they could find from the adjacent districts. The official declaration of the poll gave Feilden 631; Hornby, 574; so

that the rioters were defeated.

Bridgenorth.—Mr. Whitmore has not returned either his footman or his butler; but a banker, Pritchard by name, a "Conservative in every sense of the and before whom all rivals fled, was quietly

elected, on Tuesday.

CHATHAM.—A meeting of the Liberal electors this borough has been held, when it was determined to support Admiral Sir J. Stirling as a candidate for the esentation of the borough, in the room of Sir F. Smith. A resolution was also carried to the effect "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the only remedy for the present corrupt system of electing members of Parliament is voting by ballot, and very earnestly request Sir J. Stirling, when elected our representative, to record his vote in the House of Commons for that measure."

MALDON .- Mr. Thomas Barrett Lennard, who sat for this borough in the late Parliament, and was defeated at the general election by the gentleman who has since been unseated, has announced himself a candidate for the honour of again representing it. He states that his political principles are not changed, and that he is still an advocate of safe progress. It is understood that Mr. Q. Dick will also come forward with view of renewing his Parliamentary connexion with the borough.

RYE.—Two candidates have appeared to contest the representation of this town, viz., Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, the father of the late member, who was unscated by the recent committee of the House of Commons, and Mr. Pomfret, the unsuccessful candidate at the general

MANCHESTER ON INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

OBEYING a requisition of some of the influential gentlemen of the town, Mr. Barnes, mayor of Manchester, called a public meeting "to consider what suggestions" that "community ought to make to the Government, or to Parliament, for the better development of the resources of British India, and the consequent amelioration in the condition of the people." Accordingly there was a gathering on Tuesday, in the Town Hall. Barnes briefly stated the purpose of the meeting in an opening speech, and then Mr. Thomas Bazley, President of the Chamber of Commerce, seconded by Mr. Aspinall Turner, President of the Commercial Association, moved the adoption of the following petition, containing the suggestions, and forming, in fact, an abstract of the speaking so far :

"That her Majesty's Ministers having announced an intention to submit to Parliament, during the present ses-sion, some measure for the future government of India, your petitioners are anxious to record their dissatisfaction your petitioners are anxious to record their dissatisfaction with the limited extent of our commerce with that country, and their regret that so little progress has been made in the development of its rich and varied resources.

"That your petitioners are of opinion that, in any enactment for the future Government of India, the following

tions should be adopted :-

suggestions should be adopted:—

"1stly. That it be regarded as the imperative duty of
the Government of India to promote the cultivation of the
soil, and to remove all obstacles which impede the progress
of industry.—2ndly. That beyond making useful experiments, the Government should not be permitted to become ments, the Government should not be permitted to become cultivators, manufacturers, or traders.—3rdly. That in conducting their financial operations, the Government should be forbidden to become purchasers of any kind of produce on their own account, or to receive by hypotheeation produce purchased by any other party.—4thly. That the Government be compelled to expend a portion of the revenues collected in India in the development of the resources of the country, as well as to afford every facility for its profitable occupation; that with this view such public works should be promoted as are calculated to facilitate intercourse with or improve the physical condition of the population, to increase the production of cotton and other valuable raw materials, as also to encourage a system of general industry.—5thly. That ten per cent. of the revenues of India be applied to the public works above alluded to, such as the construction of trunk lines of railways, the formation and improvement of roads and bridges, the deep-mation and improvement of roads and bridges, the deepsuch as the construction of trunk lines of railways, the formation and improvement of roads and bridges, the deepening and other improvement of rivers, the formation and
care of reservoirs and canals, the erection of piers, and construction of harbours, breakwaters, lighthouses, and all
other engineering agencies required in a civilized and commercial country.—6thly. That the application of the portion of revenue allotted to useful public works be under
the control of a 'Board of Works,' established and conducted in India, the members of which should have full,
oxtensive, but defined powers, and be nominated jointly by
the imperial Government and the Indian Executive.—
7thly. That the Government should give every facility for
the permanent occupation of land, by removing the objections so often urged to a fluctuating land-tax—by encou-

raging the purchase, for cultivation, of the waste and other raging the purchase, for cultivation, of the waste and other lands of India—and by giving such certainty of tenure as will insure the safe application of capital to the universal cultivation of the soil.—8thly. That prompt attention be paid to the removal of evils now existing in India, consequent upon the uncertainty of the due administration of justice and the prevailing ignorance of the people.—9thly. That an annual detailed report on all East India affairs should, as was formerly done, be laid before Parliament by a Minister of the Crown.—Your petitioners commend the foregoing propositions to the favourable attention of your honourable House, and humbly and carnestly pray that the same may have statutory effect in any legislation for the future government of India."

Mr. Ashworth, of Bolton, seconded by Mr. Malcolm Ross, moved that the various commercial bodies be requested to send deputies to London for the purpose of

waiting on Sir Charles Wood.

Then came Mr. John Bright, and as he held him self not bound, as the commercial men were, by the strict terms of the requisition, and as he pointed out that no one had said anything about the political government of India, he proceeded to turn his atten-tion to that. He held that no good could be done in India unless there was an honest motive-power

We have had bad government in Ireland, "We have had bad government in Ireland,—and it has often been said, with some truth, I think, that India is twenty Irelands put together; but in Ireland you have roads, and you have a great deal done that is never done or thought of in India. In fact, the smallest, the commonest, the most indispensable things that every Government, however tyrannical, has elsewhere thought it necessary to do for the country over which it rules, appear to have been studiously and pertinaciously neglected by the Government of India. I believe the whole thing springs from the imperfection of the governing lected by the Government of India. I believe the whole thing springs from the imperfection of the governing machine. I don't charge the East India Company for a moment with being intentionally a cruel, or oppressive, or tyrannical Government. I know a good many of the directors, and I have not the least reason to believe, speaking of them generally, that they would give their consent, knowingly, to what was cruel or tyrannical in India; but then they are a machine so constituted that it cannot work."

India; but then they are a material become it cannot work."

In fact, it is the most complex and clumsy that the ingenuity of man ever devised; and, continued Mr. Bright, "I don't believeit possible that anyman could now sit down and form a system of government so totally unfit for the work for which it was originally designed." Then, turning to the constitution of the East India Company, he went on: "It has been stated, I believe, before the committee now sitting, that the dirt of the kennel through which men have to crawl to get to the dirty dignity of an East India director is such, that many respectable, and some of the most eminent and able men, shrink from it, and won't be most eminent and able men, shrink from it, and won't be contaminated with it at all. The result is, that one-third of your East India directors have nover been in India; merchants, bankers, and various people in London, who find it very convenient to have a position like that, and find the patronage of great use to them in one way or merchants, bankers, and various people in London, who find it very convenient to have a position like that, and find the patronage of great use to them in one way or other, are elected—twenty-four of them. Six go out and six come in each year. Thirty of them make the roll of the corporation. Well, their whole business, or nearly so, is the distribution of patronage. They get 400% a year each as salary, but they each have patronage, the value of which, according to the account of a man most competent to give an opinion, would, if it could be sold, be worth \$8000% to 10,000% a-year. To this Government is committed the whole collection of the revenue in India, every matter which affects the affairs which we have been discussing this morning. The great political questions of India are disposed of by the Board of Control, which is another body, the President of which is always a Cabinet Minister. The President of the Board of Control is generally a person who has never been in India, is often a person who has never paid any attention to India subjects more than any person in this room. Then, these two Governments, semehow or other, are expected to carry on a system of administration advantageously for 100,000,000 of people some thousands of miles away. It is one continued jangle and wrangle between these two boards from January to December. Why, if you ask a question in the House of Commons of the President of the Board of Control, he mumbles something across the table which refers you to Leadenhall-street, and suggests that you should make application to the Court of Directors. If you move for a return of any kind of statistics from India, you get it in about two years—(laughter)—when the thing for which you wanted to use it has entirely gone by; and then it comes in such a shape, that I defy any man to make the slightest use of it. I do state, with perfect sincerity, that I believe the whole of that is done in order to confuse the public, to mystify the House, and to make it impossible that you should get at anyth

his idea of what Government should do:-

Unless they are prepared, during this session, to bring in a bill involving a total change in the government of

India, and placing that government directly under the Crown, and making it directly responsible to Parliament, I humbly submit that it is their duty to pass a continuance till for two years, or three at the outside—say two years from the 30th of April, next year, which would bring it to the 30th of April, 1856—and then during that time to allow public opinion to grow as it is now rapidly growing through the country, to allow the question to be fairly sifed by the press, thoroughly investigated by committees or commissions, and at the end of that period to establish an enverament for ten years or twenty years, with an or commissions, and at the end of that period to establish not a government for ten years or twenty years, with an act of Parliament terminating at a given period, but a permanent government that shall be rightly constructed, as a principal machine, at home; and then you may rely upon it that a Government like that, acting through wisely appointed agents in India, will very speedily, or as speedily as possible, carry out the various admirable recommendations contained in this petition.

Mr. Bright then stated what had been done to opose Government, and the prospects of any measure of manent legislation :-

pose Government, and the prospects of any intersure of permanent legislation:

Tou may have observed that I brought this subject before the House of Commons the other evening, in putting a question to Lord J. Russell. The result of that discussion has been, that the question has been much discussed privately among members of the House of Commons; and believe firmly that a large majority of the House are altogether differing from the opinion Lord J. Russell expressed on that question. And another result has been the formation of a committee or society in London to promote Indian reform, to which I believe more than thirty members of the House of Commons had given in their albeiton before I left town on Saturday last, and I have no doubt the number will greatly increase. I believe it is quite impossible for any majority of the House of Commons this session to pass any measure that proposes permanently —I mean longer than two or three years—to continue the present government of India.

The meeting then broke up.

THE "UNCLE TOM" ADDRESS.

About forty ladies met at Stafford House, on Saturday, Assure forty manes met as scannord riouse, on Satarday, being some of those who had assembled at the same place on the 26th of November, 1852, to promote an address from women of Great Britain and Ireland to the women of the United States on the subject of Slarery, also several other ladies, members of the of Friends.

A report was read to the meeting by the Duchess of Sutherland, of which the following paragraphs combine

the pith :-

the pith:—

"The General Committee for obtaining signatures to the address of the women of Great Britain and Ireland to the women of America, on the subject of Slavery, has been assembled here this day for the purpose of receiving the report of the Sub-Committee, and of giving directions for the transmission of the address, which is now ready, to the United Street. ed States.

United States.

"The number of signatures amounts to 562,848, and it may safely be asserted that there is scarcely a single district of Her Majesty's European dominions which is not represented; great seal and sympathy universally prevailed, and nothing but the short space of time allowed to the work prevented a very large multiplication of the numbers.

"It is proposed to send the address to the care of Mrs.
"It is proposed to send the address to the care of Mrs.
Beecher Stowe, who has undertaken to make such arrangements as shall give it the greatest publicity. Every one will feel that this lady's co-operation is of real value."

The Address, with 26 large folio volumes of signatures, was brought forward for inspection. A copy of the Address itself, as illuminated on vellum, will pro-bably appear in the number of the Illustrated News for the present week, and the volumes, contained in a ng oaken case, may be seen on this day week, at a n in the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi. The Duchess of Sutherland then read a letter received from Mrs. echer Stowe, in which she expressed her readiness to make arrangements for the reception of the Address, and for giving the utmost publicity to it in America, "mentioning at the same time that a new work from her pen was about to be immediately
[Fine Yankee touch that!] Before t published.' [Fine Yankee touch that!] Before the meeting separated, the first copy of the work referred to, called A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, having been procured by a special effort from the London publisher only an har provider. hour previously, was presented by the committee to the Duchess of Sutherland.

FACTS FOR STAFFORD HOUSE.

FACTS FOR STAFFORD HOUSE.

Defaile magistrates, showing the horrible mode of life of the lowest Irish classes. The constables employed to eary out the Lodging House Act, visit these abodes of fills and indecency, but too common in London. They enter the rooms at all hours of the night, and thus discover the exact number of inmates in a given room. For instance, in Wyld's Court, Drury Lane, they find this state of things. James Donovan has been repeatedly informed of the regulations of the act, limiting the number of lodgers, and he has not complied with them. In the the thing with three daughters of the age of fifteen, sixteen, and sventeen, and a boy aged eight. In another, were a man and his wife. In a room let by Carthy were two beds, in one of which elept Carthy, his wife, a girl of sixteen, two bys of ten and fifteen; in the other a man and his wife, a girl of thirteen, and if there, in the other a man and his wife, a girl of thirteen, and two boys of thirteen and

fifteen. In Sullivan's room were five beds. The first bed contained the defendant, his wife, a boy of sixteen, and a girl of fourteen, with another boy of ten, and an infant. In the second bed there were a woman, a girl, and a child; in the third bed a man, his wife, a girl of sixteen, and two boys (twelve and seven); in the fourth bed a woman and two boys; and in the fifth a man. There were no partitions of any kind to separate the sexes. The total number of persons in the room was twenty, but seven only were allowed.

were allowed.

Another Donovan occupied a room in which only one person would be allowed; but there were two beds, one of them containing the defendant, his wife, his two daughters, aged eighteen and ten, and a servant girl out of place aged fourteen.

In all these abodes the filth was shameful and the stench ekening. The men were fined various sums, and in de-ult sent to prison for terms varying from one to two

months.

The question, of course, arises where are these miserable wretches to live? They pay very small sums for their shelter; and their poverty is notorious. It is well worth serious attention. It is quite clear the remedy does not lie in merely hunting the people out of their dens.

PROGRESS OF THE SUNDAY REFORM MOVEMENT.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Wednesday night at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in favour of the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. The chair was taken by Robert le Blond, Esq. A letter was read from Mr. Dillon, of Store-street, apologising for his inability to be present to take the chair, but approving of the object of the meeting. The large m was quite full.

The Chairman at some length addressed the meeting, and said, the general feeling of the country was exemplified by the fact that so many as 200 letters had been received from the working classes in various arts of the country in favour of the opening of the

Crystal Palace on Sundays. (Hear.)

Mr. Newton then came forward to move the first Pesolution, and in doing so reiterated the opinions upon this subject which he has already expressed at various public meetings. He addressed himself, first, to the religious part of the question, and quoted the opinions of several eminent clergymen and others, for the purpose of showing that the opening of such a place as the Crystal Palace on Sundays for instruction and recrea tion was not a violation of the Sabbath. (Hear, hear.) He did not, however, mean to throw any blame on the clergy and religious people of this country in the view of the case he was taking, as he considered the institution of the Sabbath was the greatest blessing to the working man, and that they owed to the religious class of the community the preservation of the Sabbath. (Cheers.) But these people were now attaching to the keeping of the Sabbath conditions to which the community could not assent. (Hear, hear.) The great argument in this movement was the fact, that the working man had no day left to him for recreation but the Sabbath, and that was the only day he had an opportunity of visiting the Crystal Palace. Let them mark the fact, that there were more persons employed in attending to the comforts of the dignitaries of the Church on Sundays than would be required to give accommodation to the hundreds of thousands who would visit the Crystal Palace. (Lond cheers.) Let them, indeed, open the parks, the museums, and the Crystal Palace on Sundays, and they would find that men wou not work on Sundays, as had been argued, in cons quence, but that, on the contrary, they would flock to these places for rational enjoyment and improvement. (Loud cheers.) He contended that the Sabbath was a social institution formed for the advantage of the working classes, and he called upon them to break down that priestcraft and bigotry which oppressed them, and which prevented society enjoying those advantages to which every one was entitled. (Loud cheers.) He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect—"That in the opinion of this meeting the open-ing of the Crystal Palace on Sundays would be a reli-gious, a moral, and a social advantage to the country."

Mr. C. F. Nichols seconded the resolution, and contended that the Christian Sunday was not the Sabbath referred to in the fourth commandment. The Christian Church thought proper, for its own reasons, to change the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week; and whatever blame there was in the matter rested with the Church. Christendom had sanctioned the change, and we could not be wrong if Christendom was right. Let him ask, was it contended that the tea-gardens, and other places of recreation in and about London being opened, were less obnoxious than would be the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays? (Hear hear.) The Regent's Park had been opened for years on Sundays for the accommodation and the advantage of the aristocracy. How was it that the saints had not discovered this violation of the Sabbath, and appealed against it? How was it there was no agitation till it became a working-class question? Are not

the souls of the aristocracy as precious in the eyes of the Lord as those of working men? (Cheers.) A gentleman belonging to the house of Hitchcock had appeared on that platform last Wednesday, and had stid that the appeared of the distinct of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the second of the control of the second of the se said that he represented the feelings of the drassistants in opposition to this movement. But that gentleman mean to my that he repres opinions of the 40,000 young men who composed the drapers' assistants in London. Now, what was the drapers' assistants in London. Now, what was the fact, as was well known, that on the Sunday mornings the question put by these young men one to the other, was, not what church or chapel, or conventicle they should go to; but the question asked was, "Lads, where are you off to?" (Cheers and laughter.) In conclusion, he would say, that this was a question for all classes—for men and women of all opinions. The gloomy fanuticism of above 200 years ago still casts its shadow over England. It is time it was dispelled for ever by the joy and freedom of a wiser period— by a freer and nobler life than Englishmen had yet led. The Crystal Palace, stored with the productions of science, art, and commerce, is at Sydenham. Truth, knowledge, and refinement are within its crystal dome. Its doors are closed. The church, the chapel, and the brewery, frantically endeavour to keep them closed. The beer-shop and meeting-house pile up their cant and their petitions, and block up the entrance. The conventicle and kirk impiously appeal to Heaven for conventicle and kirk impiously appeal to Heaven for aid to coerce those they cannot persuade. Bigotry stalks abroad, and good men are afraid. Our legis-lators dare not speak, and still less dare to vote. Every little Ebenezer and Bothel has its eye on them, and sends its warning note. Our legislators cannot afford to despise bigotry, but the people can. The question is in the hands of the people. The people must answer it. Men of all creeds and all opinions, it is time you were awake and doing. Church and charel, conventicle and kirk. doing. Church and chapel, conventicle and kirk, brewery and meeting-house, marshal their gloomy recruits. The strongholds of Sabbatarian cant and fanaticism will not be yielded without a struggle. To you, the men of London, the battle of right belongs. In must fight it out or no one will. Shall the "misers who groan over their degradation instead of attempting to elevate humanity, triumph over know-ledge, refinement, and progress, and beat down our Protestant right of individual judgment? It is for you to say yes or no, by negativing or affirming the resolution I have the honour of seconding.

The Chairman here stated they wanted discu and he invited any one who was opposed to them to

Several persons then made their way to the plat-

Mr. Pennel said, he was ready to acknowledge the truth of much that had been said in favour of this movement, but he contended that their deductions were not correct, for he denied that the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays would empty the tea-gardens and public-houses in and about London. But gardens and public-houses in and about London. But supposing it did, it would only lead to the filling of such houses on the way to Sydenham—houses which would soon be erected as being a profitable speculation. (Cheers, and loud cries of "No, no.") The beast of burden which now worked for the six days would have to carry a party to the Crystal Palace on Sunday. (A voice—"What does the Bishop of London do?"—Laughter). The speaker was proceeding, amid a good Laughter.) The speaker was proceeding, amid a good deal of interruption, but speedily concluded by moving an amendment to the effect—That in the opinion of this meeting the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays would be a direct contradiction to the law of God, and highly injurious to the working classe

Mr. Benn (lately a draper's assistant) seconded the amendment. He maintained that he was a friend to the working classes, and he would, if he could, save them from the curse which awaited them from the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. (Shouts of opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. (Shouts of laughter.) It would be much easier, in his opinion, to have got up a movement for curtailing the hours of -(hear, hear)-and the working men oug have time to be devoted to mental pursuits. (Hear, hear.) He belonged to Manchester, and he contended that the men who had signed the petition from that town in support of this movement were men who neglected their families and attended alchouses. (Cheers and laughter.)

and laughter.)

Mr. Peter Taylor then spoke in favour of the origi-Mr. Peter Taylor then spoke in favour of the origi-nal resolution. In answer to some of the objections which had been urged, he would express a loope that the people would come to visit the Crystal Palace from thirty, from fifty, aye, from 100 miles distant, and that they would obtain the refreshment they needed on their way; and, should they not be able to obtain it, he trusted speculators would arise to supply it. (Cheers.) He would, however, suggest a compromise with those who opposed them, and he would propose that, if their

opponents would withdraw their opposition, those who supported this movement would piedge themselves not to seek for the passing of any law to compel their opponents to visit the Crystal Palace on Sundays. (Cheers and laughter.) They had no objection whatever to their opponents going to church or chapel four times a day on Sundays, if they liked to do so; all that they asked was that the same liberty would be extended to them, and that they should be permitted to with the Caretal Pales on Sundays, and it wight to visit the Crystal Palace on Sundays; and it might be that, in doing so, they followed a loftier philosophy that of William Shakspeare, who found "tongues in the trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." (Loud cheers.) The original resolution was then carried by a very

large majority. Mr. Addiscott proposed, and Mr. Luke Hansard seconded, a motion to the effect that a petition founded on the resolution they had passed should be agreed to; that it should be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and transmitted to Lord John Russell for presentation to the House of Commons.

The motion having been agreed to, thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

ABD-EL-KADER AND LORD LONDONDERRY. THE following letters have been published in the Daily

" Broussa, Feb. 29, 1853.

"Praise be to the only God.

"To his Lordship the Magnificent, the highly Exalted, the Man of heart, the Key of happy issues, before whom misfortune flees, the General Vane Londonderry, the Irishman: health to you and to your spouse, not less gracious than poble.

We have arrived at Broussa-in health and happi-"We have arrived at Broussa—in health and happiness. Never can we forget you and your friendship, so much the more precious to us as you are a man of honour, doing good to all men—because, likewise, you have loved us and have treated us with compassion: and, thirdly, because you are allied by ancient friendship to our well-beloved, and our benefactor, his Majesty the Emperor Nanoleon III.

"We thank you always. Receive this sincere expression of our acknowledgments. May we not be lost to your recollection! Write to us.

"The greeting of "ABD-EL-KADER, BEN-MAHHI-EDDIN.
"February 29, 1853."

Lord Londonderry's reply :-

MOST LONGONGETTY S TEPLY:—
"MOST ILLUSTRIOUS, HEROIC, AND NOBLE CHIEFTAIN,
"It is impossible for me to express the sentiments
which I experience in receiving from you a testimony of
a friendship so flattering, and of an acknowledgment so
honourable to me, such as your autographic letter an-

nounces.

"I am rejoiced that your health is good, and that you are now happy after so many sufferings and misfortunes occasioned by injustice. And if I have by my efforts in the slightest degree contributed towards your restoration to liberty I exult in my good fortune.

"My wife is sensible of your kind remembrance, and we recall with lively interest your cordial reception of us in the Chateau d'Amboise. It will not be easily obliterated from our rememberance.

"You call me 'a man of heart.' I am proud of that title.

title.
"You call me 'a man of honour,' and add that you set

"You call me 'a man of honour,' and add that you set value on my friendship.

"These words, and this character, pronounced by the Emir Abd-el-Kader, will spread throughout my own country, throughout France, and throughout Europe, and will constitute my passport as having served the cause at once of justice and humanity. And they will never be consigned to indifference or to oblivion.

"If, unhappily, we should but seldom meet in this world, at least this 'Man of Heart and of Honour' will always remain devoted to the good cause, and to the Emir Abd-el-Kader.

"VANE LONDONDERRY,"

" VANE LONDONDERRY,
" General in her Britannic Majesty's Army.

THE EGHAM DUEL.

THE EGHAM DUEL.

Allain, Mornet, Barthelemy, and Barronet, the four Frenchmen who were engaged in the duel near Egham, which resulted in the death of Frederick Cournet, in October last, were tried on Monday, at Kingston. The particulars of the case must be so fresh in the reader's memory, as they were fully reported at the time, and as they have not been materially altered since, that we need barely allude to them. A dispute arose between Cournet, a skilful and practised duellist, and Barthelemy, one of the numerous victims of the French reaction. As the misunderstanding could not be explained away, but grewrather warmer as it proceeded, the principals found themselves obliged to fight a duel, or be disgraced in the eyes of what is called bonour, and in the opinion of their friends. They fought; Cournet fell; and Barthelemy, the survivor, and three of the seconds, were arrested. Evidence was taken on the trial to implicate the seconds and the remaining principal. The counsel for the prosecution laid it down that the law held that if a man were killed in a duel it was murder, and that the seconds on both sides were implicated. The counsel for the defence impressed it on the jury that the crime of murder could only be made out by a fletion of the law, especially in the case of the seconds of M. Cournet, who could not be supposed to have compassed his death; that death in a duel was not looked upon as an ordinary murder; and that in this case here were foreigners who, if the law were so, were pro-

bably ignorant of it. The Judge, Coleridge, said this was not correct, but that death in a duel was a murder in which all parties were concerned. The jury, who were half French and half English, found a verdict of Guilty of manslaughter: and the judge sentenced them to two month's imprisonment.

imprisonment.

The following letter, printed in the *Times*, contains a statement of facts worth recalling in the public

The statement which was added to the report of ial in the Times of this morning conveys with ac-SIR.—The statement which was added to the report of this trial in the Times of this morning conveys with accuracy the erroneous notion which prevailed in the minds of both judge and jury—viz., "That the pistol in which the piece of rag was found was the pistol that had been used by the deceased." In the necessary absence of all evidence as to what actually occurred, this supposition had probability in its favour, but it may not be uninteresting to your readers, and I trust you will consider it only fair to the persons implicated, to refer to the careful and correct account of what actually occurred on the ground, which appeared in the Times of the 28th of October last, and where it is stated, as the fact was, that the pistol in which the piece of rag was found was never in the hands of the

where it is stated, as the fact was, that the pistol in which the piece of rag was found was never in the hands of the deceased at all, and that M. Cournet himself fired the pistol from which, unhappily, he subsequently, and after the uscless pistol had twice missed fire in the hands of his adversary, received his own death wound.

It is only to establish this fact that I venture to ask you to insert these few lines, for, as was stated by each of the counsel for the prisoners, who made separate defences, as was acknowledged by the judge who presided, and as appeared to be universally felt throughout a crowded court, there was no ground for supposing but that the duel was conducted in good faith and in all honour.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

n, Sir, your obedient servant,
THE ATTORNEY FOR MM. BARTHELEMY
AND MORNEY. I remain.

A SAD STORY.

AND MORNEY.

A SAD STORY.

A SAD STORY.

A SAD STORY.

A MONG the trials at the Liverpool Assizes was one which unfortunately affords only a too common illustration of a great branch of human iniquity: seduction, faithlessness, and desertion. Kate Richardson was an orphan living with her uncle and aunt near Manchester. In 1847, a Frenchman named Delemere was introduced into the family as a lodger; and attracted by the charms of Miss Richardson, he paid her the usual attentions of courtship. Under pretence of learning English, he was constantly with her; and when she left home he went to see her. In the summer of that year, he knocked at the door of Mrs. Ostler, the aunt, and went in, and she asked him to take a seat. He said, "I love Miss Kate, and I wish to marry her." She asked, "Have you mentioned the subject to my niece?" He replied, "I have, madam, and she has referred me to you." She came in soon after, and he took her by the hand, and said, "I have named the subject to your aunt." Miss Richardson smiled, and looked at her aunt, but did not say anything. Mrs. Ostler afterwards told him they could not give Miss Richardson any fortune during their lifetime; they were not in circumstances to do it. Delemere answered, "Oh, I only want Miss Kate;" and he threw his arms round her, and embraced her. Mr. Ostler afterwards came in, and embraced her. Mr. Ostler afterwards came in, and embraced her. Mr. Ostler afterwards came in, and ehemenioned the subject to him, and he called in Delemere, and said to him, "You are a stranger and a foreigner; we know very little about you or your circumstances. I should like you not to marry for twelve months." "Why not?" "Are you in circumstances to unarry her?" "Not at present, but when he had sold a patent he had he should be."

Instead of improving, his circumstances grow worse. In December, 1849, Mrs. Ostler asked him to spend Christmas-day. He said he could not. He had written before that a desponding letter to her niece, and she asked him why he had done so. He said he had

THE LAW OF DIVORCE: SUGGESTED CHANGES.

THE first report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the law of divorce has been issued.

The commissioners having considered the law of divorce in its different bearings, thus sum up briefly the alterations and improvements which they think may be made in it with prudence and safety. The sus

"That the distinction between divorce à mened et florid divorce à vinculo matrimonii shall still be main

tained.

"That the grounds for a divorce à mensé et there unlies conjugal infidelity and gross cruelty.

"That wilful desertion shall either be also a ground he divorce à mensé et there, or else shall entitle the also doned wife to obtain from her husband a proper mais-

"That divorces à mensa et thoro may be obtained by the wife for the above-mentioned causes as well as by the husband.

That divorces à vinculo shall be allowed for adultary,

"That divorces a vinculo shall be allowed for adultry, and for adultry only.

"That divorces à vinculo shall only be granted on the suit of the husband, and not (as a general rule) on the suit of the wife.

"That the wife, however, may also apply for divores a vinculo in cases of aggravated enormity, such as incest or biscomy.

vinculo in cases of aggravated enormity, such as inest a bigamy.

"That recrimination, connivance, and condonation shall, if proved, be deemed and treated as bars to the suit.

"That recrimination shall include any of the ground for which divorces may be obtained a measa of there.

"That the existing mode of obtaining a divorce a risculo shall no longer be continued.

"That a verdict at law, and an ecclesiastical sentence, shall not be considered as preliminary conditions which must be complied with before it can be obtained.

"That a new tribunal shall be constituted to try all questions of divorce.

"That all matrimonial questions also, which are now determined in the ecclesiastical courts, shall be transferred to the same tribunal.

"That this tribunal shall consist of a Vice-Chancelle, a common law judge, and a judge of the ecclesiastical courts.

courts.

"That the party who seeks a divorce, whether it be a divorce à mensa et thoro, or a divorce à vinculo matrimoni, shall pledge his belief to the truth of the case, and that there is no collusion between himself and his wife.

"That the evidence shall be oral, and taken down in the

presence of the parties.

"That in general the process, practice, and pleading shall conform to the process, practice, and pleading of the Court of Chancery, as recently improved; with such sidilions as may be beneficially derived from the ecclesistical

"That the rules of evidence shall be the same as those

"That the rules of evidence shall be the same as those which prevail in the temporal courts of the kingdom. "That the judges shall have the power of examining the parties, and also of ordering any witnesses to be produed who in their opinion may throw light on the question. "That the Court shall be intrusted with a large discretion in prescribing whether any and what provision shall be made to the wife, in adjusting the rights which she and her husband may respectively have in each other's property; and in providing for the guardanship and maintenance of the children.

"That there shall be only one appeal from the decree of the Court, and that the appeal shall be carried to the House of Lords."

ANOTHER GLIMPSE OF THE DIGGINGS.

THE following extracts are from the private letter of a "gentleman digger," printed in the Times. He went out with two others; but they flinched from non-

went out with two others; but they flinched from nonsuccess at the outset. He persevered.

1st December, 1852.—What myriads of people are arriving in the colony, to be sure! What they'll do, or where
they'll get to, Heaven knows! Australia will soon play a
prominent part in the world. The diggers, a newaristones;
mutter "independence." The other day, here, some
diggers refused to pay their license fees for certain reasons.
The Commissioner sent his constables to apprehend them;
the armed police were hooted and laughed off the ground;
the Commissioner himself got similarly treated, with the
addition of sticks and stones. I was close by him when a
stone nearly struck him off his horse. The military are
sent for, but it will still be a farce; such scenes occur too
frequently not to be significant.

stone nearly struck him off his norse. The small seart for, but it will still be a fare; such scenes occur to frequently not to be significant.

It's a great mistake for "London young men" to comout to dig if they have employment at all. They can't stand the discomfort and fatigue. Our party of "gentlemen diggers" is sadly broken up already. We have two military men, a captain, and a lieutenant, an Admirally clerk, two barristers, an unripe surgeon, a civil enginese. two sons of an Indian magistrate, &c. *

Many of these men have strange histories attaching to them, for the most part little creditable. Our lieutenant, whose only relie of his former profession is a large blue military cloak lined with scarlet lining, curses the life at the diggings most heartily, but he has no money and can't escape it. He was well known at the West-end, and ran a career of extravagance which is so common; he sold out and his friends shipped him off here; now he lights fres, cooks dampers, and washes up greasy tin plates, &e, for is "mates;" two of whom are common working me, but they have more bone and sinew, and so are "better men." One of our barristers may be seen in cordurors, up to his knees in mud, bespattered all over, and working like a hedger and ditcher.

The process of zetting the gold is very simple, but a

a nedger and ditcher.

The process of getting the gold is very simple, but a quantity is thrown away and wasted from the present laborious method of working, it taking too long a time to wash stuff below a certain richness, as so small a quantity of earth can be dissolved and passed through the cradle in one day. a hedger and ditcher. The process of ge

or earth can be dissorted and passed through one day. * * * Certainly the diggings is the Dorado of the labouring man. None can fail to earn 1t. sterling a day; they can help it with the most ordinary persoverance. Gentlemen diggers are not satisfied to work hard for that sum; they

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aim at making a great haul—abandon such poor stuff as will only yield an ounce a day between three—work unen-speculation—get disgusted, and

ain at making a great haul—abandon such poor stuff as will only yield an ounce a day between three—work upon speculation—get disgusted, and away they go. The digging is not the place for such men. * * I must conclude my letter now, to post it to day. I am happy to tell you that since I began this (which I write by sutches at surnise, just before breakfast) I, with a companion, bottomed a hole yesterday evening, and found pretty good washing stuff, which will turn out an ounce a day between two, perhaps more. There is encouragement and excitement in digging, for you don't know from day to day what you may carn.

FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

QUEEN VICTORIA loft Buckingham Palace, on Saturday afternoom, for Windsor Castle, where she arrived to dinner. Soon after dinner her Majesty retired to the White Drawing-room, the last of a suite of apartments in the Prince of Wale's Tower, known as the Gothic Dining-rooms and the Crimson, Green, and White Drawing-rooms. Next to the Gothic Dining-room is the Octagon-room, where the gentlemen of the household dine; and above the Gothic apartment are rooms for servants.

About ten o'clock, almost simultaneously, the gentlemen of the household below, and one of the servants above, discovered that the Tower was on fire! The alarm was given. Almost immediately a force of the Fusilier Guards, 700 strong, marched in at double-quick time; and these, with the Lord Chamberlain's men, instantly set about moving the furniture. Then came the 2nd Life Guards with their engine. The fire was behind the woodwork, and continued to burn outwards towards the wall of the tower, and upwards towards the servant's rooms, and its and community towards towards the servant's rooms, and its summit. At eleven, several engines arrived from Windsor, but the London Brigade, in consequence of a series of blunders, unexplained, did not reach the spot until two in

but the London Drigate, in consequence of a series of blunders, unexplained, did not reach the spot until two in the morning.

Meantime, under orders, not only had great quantities of water been poured into the rooms, but the very valuable furniture was carried out of the Dining-room, without a single breakage; some of the articles being magnificent china. Under the dining-room were the plate-room and the jowelled armoury; the latter containing a priceless collection, among other things the jewelled bird of Tippoo Saib. A portion of these costly articles were moved from one room to another. The singularity of the fire, burning as it did behind the woodwork, made it difficult of suppression; but by four o'clock it was got under. The damage fortunately turns out to be much less extensive than was at first supposed. Some half-dozen small bedrooms for domestics in the Prince of Wales's Tower have been destroyed, and the furniture of two or three more has suffered in the course of removal. Half the decorated ceiling of the Gothic Dining-room has been burnt, and the rest is no doubt so much injured that the whole must be pulled down. But the side walls of this fine apartment remain unimpaired; the handsome mirrors with which they are ornamented have not been in the least degree damaged, and, with the exception of a single pane, which seems to have been cracked by a blow, the plate-glass windows are still perfectly and the content of the conten they are ornamented have not been in the least degree damaged, and, with the exception of a single pane, which seems to have been cracked by a blow, the plate-glass windows are still perfectly entire. In short, considering that the fire lasted from before ten o'clock on Saturday might till four o'clock on Sunday morning, and that it had possession of a part of the Castle where its extension would have involved a greater destruction of property than at any other point, it is a subject of surprise and congratulation that so little mischief has been done.

The Queen remained in the White Drawing-room, and behaved with her usual coolness, especially considering her interesting situation. Prince Albert was present at the fire, directing operations.

The cause of the fire is supposed to have been overheated flues. Gas was burnt in the building.

The following General Order has been issued from the Horse Guards:—

the Horse Guards :-

the Horse Guards:—

Her Majesty the Queen expressly desires to recognise the steadiness and zeal with which the detachment of the 2nd Life Guards and Scots Fusilier Guards behaved on the eccasion of the late fire which broke out at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, in graciously expressing her royal approbation, has been pleased to declare that nothing could exceed the good conduct of the officers and men.—By command of the Right Hon. General Viscount Hardinge, Commanding-in-Chief. G. Brows, Adjutant-General.

The town of Windson has adjusted an adjusted to the control of the Right Hon.

The town of Windsor has adopted an address, to be presented to the Queen.

JOURNAL OF RAILWAY "ACCIDENTS."

As in times of war note is taken daily of the skirmishes, surprises, sieges, and glorious victories which occur, so we feel bound to keep a separate heading and regular journal of those sanguinory affairs called railway "accidents;" hoping that we may not have to keep it long, but fearing that we may.

keep it long, but fearing that we may.

Saturday.—The inquest on the accident at Mangotsfield terminated on this day. The verdict, one of the severe kind, is as follows: "That the deaths of William Antell and John Jones were caused by the collision of a certain locomotive pilot engine, with a mail train of carriages then stationary upon the railway line of the Bristol and Gloucester branch of the Midland Railway, near to the Mangotsfield station, and that such collision was caused by the neglect of duty of Abraham Perkins, the guard, and Wm. Maycock, the under-guard of such railway train; and the jurors desire to express their opinion, that at each station upon the railway where caution or danger signals are exhibited, the time of continuance of the caution signal should be ten minutes, in addition to the usual time of five minutes for continuance of the danger signal." This verdict being one of "Manslaughter against both guards," the coroner at once issued his warrant for their committal to Gloucester gaol. By way of explanation, we may state

that the neglect of duty consisted in the guards not going back with the proper fog and danger signals.

Sunday.—Train from Blackwall ran off the rails, near the Minories. No damage: a bolt "providentially" snapping which connected the engine with the train! Cause: "points" not properly closed.

Monday.—In the case of the fatal boiler explosion at Brighton, which occurred on Thursday week, the jury have found the following verdict:—"Firstly, on the body of John Young, the engine-driver, that his death was caused by his own reckless conduct, in placing a higher pressure on the engine than it was fitted to bear; Secondly, as to John Elliott, that, by such reckless conduct, Young did kill and slay hin; and Thirdly, that, in the same manner, Young did kill and slay Richard Thomas Baker." The Coroner added, that the jury also drew up a paper, and signed it, in the following terms:—"The jury now sitting upon the bodies of John Young, John Elliott, and Richard James Baker, the persons unfortunately killed at the Brighton terminus on the 17th day of March instant, unanimously recommend that in future a more frequent and rigid examination be made of the locomotive engines; and that the directors be requested to take into consideration, whether an improved system cannot be adopted of instructions to the drivers. And the jury hope that the time is not far distant when the safety-valves may be placed beyond the undue control of the drivers."

Coal train on the South Yorkshire Railway, thrown off the rails near Masborough junction: road ploughed up, carriages broken to pieces, engine-driver and fireman thrown off and hurt. Cause: imperfection in the "points," or defect in the rails!

THE BOW STREET JUDGMENT.

Mr. Henry, the Bow-street magistrate, attended, by appointment, at four o'clock, on Thursday, to deliver his decision in the case of the Board of Inland Revenue against Edward Truelove, which was adjourned from Thursday last.

against Edward Truelove, which was adjourned from Thursday last.

Mr. Tilsley, the assistant solicitor to the Board, attended in the absence of Mr. Phinn, M.P.; and Mr. J. H. Parry appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Henry read his judgment as follows:—The defendant in this case was summoned at the instance of the Board of Inland Revenue, to answer an information which charged him with having, on the 23rd of February last, knowingly and wilfully sold a newspaper which was not duly stamped, and the questions which I have to decide are—first, whether the paper in question, which is called the Potteries Free Press, and Weekly Narrative of Current Events, is a "newspaper" within the meaning of the Stamp Act; and, if it be, whether the defendant knowingly and wilfully sold it. In defining what is a newspaper, I must be guided by the language used in the schedule of the act 6th and 7th William IV., chap. 76, and by the construction put upon that language by the schedule of the act 6th and 7th William IV., chap. 76, and by the construction put upon that language by the Court of Exchequer, in giving judgment in the case of the Attorney-General v. Bradbury. According to the rule laid down in that decision, I think that a newspaper liable to stamp duty may be described to be "any paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences, which is printed for sale, and published periodically at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days." The learned counsel for the defendant could scarcely contend that the Potteries Free Press was not a newspaper that would fall within this definition, and he therefore relied more upon the argument that, inasmuch as certain other weekly publications which he alleged to be newspaper sjusden generis were Press was not a newspaper that would fall within this definition, and he therefore relied more upon the argument that, inasmuch as certain other weekly publications which he alleged to be newspapers ejusdem generie were permitted by the Board of Inland Revenue to be published without a stamp, his client was led to suppose that the Petteries Free Press was not liable. With that view he referred to the Athenæum, the Builder, and the Racing Times, and he instituted a comparison between their contents and those of the Potteries Free Press. It may be doubted whether such evidence was strictly admissible, but I thought it right to receive it, and having carefully looked through all the publications referred to, I am of opinion that there is a manifest distinction between them and the paper in question. The Athenæum appears to be a paper devoted to literary and the Builder to architectural subjects, and the Racing Times seems to confine itself to racing topics. An occasional paragraph may be found in each of those publications, which may not have a close affinity to the subject to which the paper professes to be devoted; and although it may be more prudent for the proprietors to omit such paragraphs, I think that all those publications are mainly, if not wholly, confined to one particular or class subject, and cannot be said to contain miscellaneous news; whereas, the very title of the Potteries Free Press, and Weekly Narrative of Current Events, implies that it is published for the purpose of narrating events generally, and not upon any class subject; and upon a perusal of the contents of the paper, I am satisfied that it cannot fairly be considered as a newspaper, ejusdem generis, with the publications to which it was compared. The remaining question is, did the defendant knowingly and wilfully sell an unstamped copies of the Potteries Free Press were purchased at his shop—upon the first, from two occasions unstamped copies of the Potteries Free Press were purchased at his shop—upon the first, from the defendant him was taken that the defendant is not liable for the sale on the second occasion by his servant; but there are several authorities to show that he is. Vide the cases of Rex v. Dixon (3 Maule and Selwyn), the Attorney-General v. Riddenl (2 Tyrwhitt). The charge laid in the information having been thus established against the defendant, it only remains for me to fix the amount of penalty which he should pay. If the summons had been taken out against

the proprietor, there would have been no ground for any mitigation; but as there was no evidence to show that the defendant took any active part in originating this newspaper, I think that I may with propriety exercise the power with which the act invests me, to mitigate the penalty one-fourth, and I accordingly order that the defendant shall pay the mitigated penalty of 61. Before I conclude, I think it right to notice a complaint which was made by the learned counsel for the defendant, that this case was not submitted to a jury. The Stamp Act gives the Board of Inland Revenue the option of proceeding either by information before a magistrate, or by an information in the Court of Exchequer, to be tried before a jury. If the latter course had been adopted, a delay of at least three months must have elapsed, massuuch as there will be no sittings in that court for the trial of revenue causes until the latter end of June, and no judgment could be entered up until November. I think it would have been an act of injustice to the proprietors of all weekly newspapers who pay duty, if the Board of Inland Revenue were to allow an unstamped newspaper to be published and sold every week during such a long interval, when the act of Parliament provided an immediate remedy by laying an information like the present. If the defendant should be advised that the decision which I have given is not well founded, it will be open to him to appeal against it, upon giving the requisite notice.

Mr. Parry, without intending the slightest disrespect towards his worship, would avail himself of the power of appeal, and begged to state that his client's sureities were in attendance to give the requisite bail, pending the decision of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Mr. A. Novello, of Dean street, Soho, the music publisher, and Mr. James Watson, bookseller; of Queen's Head-passage, City, were accepted as sureties in the sum of 401. each.

On Thursday night, a public meeting was held in the National Hall, Holborn, Mr. James Watson, publisher,

lisher, and Mr. James Watson, bookseller, of Queen's Head-passage, City, were accepted as sureties in the sum of 40?. each.

On Thursday night, a public meeting was held in the National Hall, Holborn, Mr. James Watson, publisher, in the chair, to express an opinion on the recent prosecution of Mr. Truelove by the Stamp-office, for vending an unstamped newspaper called the Potteries Fres Press. Mr. Collett addressed the meeting at considerable length, contending that the prosecution was unjust, because one-sided; for whilst the poor man's penny paper was pounced upon, the high-priced unstamped papers, such as the Athenæum, Builder, Legal Times and Observer, Racing Times, Journal of the Society of Arts, Dicken's Honse-hold Words, and other unstamped publications, as much within the description of a newspaper as the Potteries Free Press, were peress, were permitted to go unscathed. He concluded by moving a resolution condemning the revival of the prosecutions of the vendors of cheap publications, as contrary to the expressed wish of Government for the spread of knowledge and education amongst the people. Mr. Washington Wilks, in a speech of great force, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Finlen, seconded by Mr. G. J. Holyoake, a "Free Press Union" was formed, to agitate for the repeal of the newspaper stamp, and until that was accombished to force the Government officials to prosecute the high as well as the low-priced unstamped publications. Mr. Holyoake showed that the Potteries Free Press was a "class" paper within the limits of the Stamp Office licences, and that it was not a newspaper according to the definition of the Inland Revenue collectors. The meeting, on the motion of Messrs. Hoppy and Kenny, having adopted a petition to Parliament for the repeal of the duty on paper, the newspaper stamps and advertisement duties, passed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and separated.

WORKING OF THE SOUP KITCHEN.

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Some cases were heard at Marlborough Street, on Tuesday illustrative of the working of the soup kitchens. Mary Barrett was charged with having stolen a pair of boots, the property of Elizabeth Isaacs. Elizabeth Isaacs saidbarrett came to her last Wednesday, and sold her two Ham-yard soup kitchen tickets for 3d. On Saturday she came again, and offered another ticket, but witness would not buy it, and Barrett went down stairs and sold it to a lodger in the same house for 2d. Soon after Barrett had left the house she missed a pair of boots. When Barrett was searched, soup and bread tickets from the following charitable establishments were found in her possession:—Ham-yard; the Leicester-square soup kitchen; Mendicity, Mount-street, soup kitchen; and Robert-street soup kitchen.

Mr. Bingham said, if those very excellent but misguided

kitchen.

Mr. Bingham said, if those very excellent but misguided persons who established these soup kitchens could see the class of persons whom they thus encouraged, they would hesitate before they gave their money to such establishments. Here was a woman who made a trade of these soup tickets. If she had really been in distress one of these tickets would have sufficed for temporary relief; but no, there was one for dinner, and the rest to be sold for gin to pass away the evening.

have sumeed for temporary rend, as to pass away the evening.

Barrett was committed for two months to hard labour. Arthur Condon was charged with begging and assaulting the police. He was seen begging in Pall-Mall. When taken into custody, he violently assaulted two police-constables. Four soup kitchen tickets from different parts of the metropolis, were found in his possession.

Mr. Bingham remarked, that the prisoner was another instance of the misplaced kindness on the part of the patrons of soup kitchens.

Committed for a month.

John Ellis was charged with having assaulted Robert Crate, the person who delivers the soup to applicants at the Ham-yard soup kitchen. Crate stated that Ellis, though a single man, had contrived to get a fissify soup ticket. On Monday he got a quantity of soup, and then went and retailed it at a penny a quart. Yesterday he brought another family ticket, and on being refused any soup, he laid hold of the soup distributor and assaulted him.

Mr. Hardwick said, no doubt some few persons were relieved by these soup kitchens, but he feared, from the indiscriminate mode in which the tickets were given away,

that the undeserving got the largest share of the bounty. He feared that on the whole this kind of charitable establishments did more harm than good, because they collected the idle and dissolute from all parts of the country into the

metropolis, Fined 20s, for the assault, or one month's imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLIANEOUS.

THE Queen left Buckingham Palace, on Saturday aftermoon, for Windsor Castle, after receiving an antograph letter from the Emperor of Austria, at the hands of Count Colloredo. She reached Windsor about half-past four. Dining privately, she had retired to the Drawing-room, when an alarm of fire was raised, the story of which we have recounted elsewhere. Her Majesty remained in the White Drawing-room, in the same tower as the fire, until the last. On Monday, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Aberdeen. of Cambridge, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Aberdeen, and an equerry from the Duches of Gloucester, in-quired after her Majesty; and it was found she had not been at all inconvenienced by the catastrophe. Since then she has walked and driven out with Prince

The bounties and alms customary at Easter have been duly distributed. This year her Majesty is thirty-four, and accordingly, on Maunday Thursday, thirty-four aged men and thirty-four aged women were relieved at Whitehall chapel, by the Bishop of Oxford, Lord

Strikes and threatened strikes for wages are still proceeding. The carpenters of Reading intimated a desire for 3s, a-day. The alternative was a strike. The masters gave the advance. The agricultural labourers on the estate of Mr. Crawshay, of Caversham Park, have struck for 12s. instead of 10s. a-week. the pretext that provisions were cheap, Mr. Crawshay lowered the wages from 12s. to 10s. Now they are dear he has not raised them: hence the strike. At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, the carpenters desire

The railway-porters, at Liverpool, have struck successfully for an advance. The manager of the London and North Western agreed to advance the wages of their porters; but when the men returned to their employ, they instantly advertised for 500 men at the end wages and the old hours, threatening the men who had struck with legal proceedings for having broken their contract. This exasperated the men; they again struck, and held a great meeting, making fresh demands, among them, the dismissal of 50 strange hands. breaksmen, also, at the tunnels, struck for an extra half-crown on Sundays, and clothing. This nearly put a stop to all traffic, and it was understood, on Thursday, that the demands of the men, except that relating to the dismissal of the new hands, would be conceded. At present we are ignorant of the issue.

to the dismissal of the new hands, would be conceded. At present we are ignorant of the issue.

In spite of all the accounts of improvement in Ireland, one of the most striking facts of the day still is, that the "Exodus" goes on pretty much at the old rate; and includes great numbers of the tolerably well to do.

The Irish University Commission have agreed upon their report; and it is expected that it will be presented to Parliament immediately after Easter.

During the three sessions that have elapsed since the opening of the Queen's College, Galway, 130—of which 67 were Roman Catholics, 48 Protestants, 15 Presbyterian—students have joined it. When it is remembered that the Queen's Colleges of Cork and Belfast were opened simultaneously with that of Galway, the progress of the institution must be considered satisfactory. The Roman Catholic priesthood, however, the Cullens and M'Hales, have done their best to stifle this noble institution. The Roman Catholic resident Dean, and the Roman Catholic Vice-President, and Professor of History, each a priest, have been compelled to resign. We abstract this from the annual report of the President just published.

The Court of Common Council, on Tuesday, agreed to the appointment of a committee for the purpose of preparing a bill to admit 10t. householders to the municpal franchise in the city; and to suggest other reforms. [Does this indicate a real intention to reform the corporation; or a fear of the Government?]

A letter from the Home Secretary informs the parochial authorities of Islington that Lord Palmerston is prepared to recommend the closing of the Catholic burial ground of St. John and the New Bunhill-fields burial ground, in that parish, at the end of the year. Other burial grounds will be closed.

be closed.

A Boston paper gives the following particulars of the dress, made in that city, and worn by President Pierce:—
A fine black dress coat, made from the same cloth which took the premium at the last World's Fair in London. Coat superbly lined with satin dechene; sleeve linings also of satin. Undress waistcoat of plain black silk: back of satin in dechene, and lined throughout with white satin. Full-dress vest of plain white silk; back and linings of white satin. On the satin lining of the right side are 31 stars, representing the States of the Union, forming a circle wrought in silver. Within this circle of stars is the anchor of hope, worked in gold. Outside of all is an endless circle. Translation of these emblems: "In the union of the States is our only hope. God watches over the Republic—eternal be its duration." On the opposite white satin lining is wrought a chaplet of bay leaves tied at the

bottom with a golden knot, outside of which is another circle of gold. Pants of plain black doeskin, of the finest material that can be procured. Undress pants of a plain black, very fine, silk and wool mixture. Overcoat of plain black, superbly lined, and in the form of a surtout. At the latter end of last week, as a man named Coles was engaged in digging up, for the purpose of removal, some gravel in the churchyard of Wedmore, Somersetshire, he came upon an earthen vessel containing 120 coins of the reigns of Canute and some of his predecessors. They were in a perfect state of preservation.

were in a perfect state of preservation.

The Glen Tilt case has, "of consent of the defender," resulted in a finding that there is a public road through Glen Tilt, and in the Duke being found liable in the whole expenses of the process. We believe that this termination of the case has been reached on an understanding that the pursuers will not resist an intended application by the Duke to the Road Trustees, for leave to make a new road deviating from the present track in its lower part for two or three miles.—Seotsman.

Last summer there was a Church Missionary meeting at Birmingham. A clergyman, named Gale, a local curate, desired to move that only missionaries who abstained from intoxicating drinks should be employed. He persisted in speaking, whereupon a Mr. Beilby assaulted him. An action was brought, and terminated, on Wednesday, at Warwick. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1601.

1007.

Mr. Parker, well known as the Oxford bookseller, has been sued for 2001, the cost of translating Bāhr's History of Roman Literature, a German book. It appears that, in 1847, he engaged Mr. Metcalf, a clergyman, to translate the work for 2001; that Mr. Metcalf translated it, and gave in his copy in 1851; that Mr. Parker from time to time said he would publish it, but that when Mr. Metcalf applied for a cheque of 1002, as per agreement, Mr. Parker sent back the translation, alleging incorrectness, slovenliness, and so forth. But the jury did not take this view, and found damages for Mr. Metcalf, 2007. [We give this report as we find it as to the facts. But doubts are thrown out as to its accuracy as regards fairness to Mr. Parker.]

Mr. Parker.]

An action was tried at Stafford, this week, of a peculiar character. It was a case of breach of promise. Mr. Russell, surgeon, proposed for Miss Adcocks, and was accepted. A rumour was circulated by a gossiping woman that Mr. Russell was not in a fit state of bodily health. Whereupon Mrs. Adcock proposed, personally, that Mr. Russell should be examined by a medical man. He was examined, proved sound, again the courtship recommenced, and all was prepared for the marriage, when Mr. Russell broke off. Damages for plaintiff, 100.

Saunders, the ruffian who murdered Mr. Toller, near Ilford, was respited on Wednesday, in order that inquiries

Ilford, was respited on Wednesday, in order that inquiries into his sanity may be instituted.

Sebire, a Jerseyman, who in a fit of jealousy fired a pistol at Emma Hellyer, his sweetheart, has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

Horth, the miller's man, who behaved so brutishly to his paramour, Ann Proudfoot, near Yarmouth, has been found guilty of putting a pitch plaster over her face, but not with intent to murder her; sentence 18 months imprisonment.

with intent to raurder her; sentence 18 months imprisonment.

On Sunday, Sparkes was prayed for in many of the churches at Exeter. In some it was announced that the sacred building would be opened half an hour before the commencement of the service, and continue open half an hour after its close (until the day of execution), to enable persons who were desirous of doing so to offer up their prayers for his soul.

Infanticide maintains its prominence as a national crime. This week the bodies of two children have been found in a jar floating in the river Lea; and the body of another child packed up in hay was sent to a public-house at Hammersmith. But the most singular and suspicious case came under the notice of Mr. Norton, the magistrate. From information he received, evidence was tendered to the effect that three women of seeming respectability had been received into a certain house, at different times, and attended by the same medical man; yet that the "ladies" had been delivered of, in each case, still-born children. Whether they were married or not was uncertain. One sometimes spoke of her "gentleman," but that might be a mere echo of the talk of the servant who stated the facts. Among other things, she said that the "down room was engaged for another lady." Inquiry has been ordered.

We observe that the garotte has appeared at Wakefield.

ordered.

We observe that the garotte has appeared at Wakefield.
A rich wool-stapler, named Barff, was seized from behind round the throat near his own house; seeing another man coming in front he kieked vigorously, and loosened the grasp on his neck sufficiently to enable him to cry "murder." A gentleman fortunately came up, and Mr. Barff was rescued. Now, had either Mr. Barff or his rescuer carried a weapon, these cowards could not have escaped as they did in this case.

der." A gentleman fortunately came up, and Mr. Barff was rescued. Now, had either Mr. Barff or his rescuer carried a weapon, these cowards could not have escaped as they did in this case.

Among the list of outlaws this week, we observe the name of "Charles Frederick William Augustus Guelph." This is his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick.

Last Saturday week the house of a clergyman was robbed in Belgravia; it stood at the meeting point of three policemen's beats. Last Saturday a house in Edwardstreet, Langham-place, was entered and plundered, but the thieves missed the plate-basket. They entered from the area, and left by the front door!

Mr. Blundell Blundell, a county magistrate, residing at West Derby, has committed suicide. One of his sons found his hat in a pit; this directed attention to the spot; the water in the pit was dragged and the body found.

Last Tuesday week Miss Kelly, the famous actress, and her companion, Miss Greville, retired to rest, after securing the house. In the night they were roused by the growing of the house dog, which usually slept at the bedroom door. With great presence of mind, Miss Greville got up, and taking a light, went into the dressing-room.

There she saw a man, and instantly drew back, dressible candle, into the bed-room, locking the door being her. Miss Kelly, with great courage, actually wanted to face the man, but she was over-ruled, and they called to the police instead. Luck favoured them; two constains were on the look-out in the gardens behind, and capture the burglar. His name was Henry Baker, and he had one of Miss Kelly's handkerchiefs in his pocket. He is committed for trial.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK

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THE effect of sudden changes of temperature does not inmediately become perceptible to its full extent in the
register of deaths. A period of more genial weather esceeded the low temperature that marked the month of
February, and the mortality at length appears to have
yielded slightly to its influence; for the deaths in Londo
which had continuously risen during six weeks until try
numbered 1438, fell in the week that ended last Saturday,
to 1274. How far the sudden severity that changed the
character of the weather last week has affected human lift
remains to be seen in future returns.

The following are the principal meteorological fact
of last week: on Sunday, 13th instant, the highest
temperature was 605 deg., the mean was 488 deg., or
7-6 deg. above the average. The mean daily temperature
was below the average on the three following days; and a
Thursday the highest temperature was only 348 deg.; the
mean was 29-3 deg., or 12-6 deg. below the average. Or
Friday the mean was 28-5 deg., or 13-3 deg. below the
average; on Saturday it was 10-2 deg., below the average.
The lowest temperature of the week occurred on Saturday
and was 24-2 deg., showing a range of temperature in the
week of 36 deg. The mean dew point temperature
us delta week the births of 855 boys and 812 size in a

30.1 deg.

Last week the births of 855 boys and 812 girls, in all 1667 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845—8

was 1484.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29685 in.; on Saturday it was 30034 in. The mean temperature of the week was 366 deg., or 5 deg. below the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The wind blew from the south on the first three days, and from the north-east during the remainder of the period.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS, BIABURGES, AND DEATHS,
On the 12th of March, at Tickton-grange, East Yorkshire,
the wife of Major Broadley Harrison, Tenth Hussare: a son.
On the 18th, at Corby Castle, country of Cumberland, the sife
of Philip Henry Howard, Esq.: a son and heir.
On the 16th, the wife of Dr. G. Anderson, professor of
chemistry in the University of Glasgow: a son.
On the 18th, in Glocester-place, the Hon. Mrs. Ssion;
a son.

chemistry in the University of Glasgow: a son.

On the 18th, in Glocester-place, the Hon. Mrs. Ssion; a son.

On the 18th, at 64, Cadogan-place, London, Mrs. William Henry Brookfield: a son.

On the 19th, at Exton-park, Rutland, the Hon, Mrs. Henry Noel: a daughter.

On the 21st, at 10, Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, the wife of Wr. P. Frith, Esq., R.A.: a daughter.

On the 22nd, the wife of Mr. Charles Cowper, of No.4, Campden-hill-terrace, Kensington: a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd of September, at Hobart-Town, by the Bishey of Tasmania, George Henry Courtenay, Esq., son of the list Build Hon. T. P. Courtenay, to Laura, youngest daughter of the late David Samuda, Esq.

On the 1st of February, at Poonah, East Indies, Frederick Conybears, Esq., of the Bombay Horse Artillery, son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandoff, to Fanny, edicat daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hallet, C.B., of the Hombay Army.

On the 19th, at the Pricuré, Chamounit, Jean Carrier, son of M. Michel Carrier, naturalist, of Chamounit, Julie, daughter of François Favret, of the Pelerins, Chamounit.

On the 12th of March, at St. James's, Piccadilly, John Arthur Evans, Captain Bombay Army, ediest son of T. B. Evans, Esq., of Dean-house, Oxfordshire, and North Tuddenham, Norfok, to Margaret Eleanor Georgina, fourth daughter of the liste Hom. William Frascr, of Saltoum.

On the 12th, at the British Legation, Florence, Claries Augustus Alfred, Baron de Wolzogen, eldest son of the lais General Baron de Wolzogen, of Kabsrecth, Thuringia, Prosis, to Harriet Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Du Bonlay, Esq. of Sandgate, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 12th of November last, drowned, at Sydney-barbow, by the unserties of "Thomas Du Bonlay, Say, of Sandgate, Kent.

to Harriet Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Du Boulsy, Esq. of Sandgate, Kent.

On the 12th of November last, drowned, at Sydney-harbour, by the upsetting of a boat, Francis Methuen Nocl., mate in H.M.S. Culliope, third son of the Hon. and Rev. Francis II. M.S. Culliope, third son of the Hon. and Rev. Francis II. Nocl, of Teston, Kent.

On the Sth of December last, near the residence of his brother, Edward Wood, Esq., J.P., of Pentridge, near Melbourne, by accidentally falling from a giz, the Kev. David Wood, M.A., formerly curate of St. Peter's, Vere-street, London.

On the 8th of January last, killed at Pegu, in a night stack by the Burmese, Captain Thomas F. Nicolay, First Madras Fusiliers, aged forty-five. Captain Nicolay was Brigade Major at Bangadore.

On the 16th of January, at Texpore, Assam, of epidemicholers, Captain Charles S. Reynolds, Forty-ninth Regiment B.N.I., and principal assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, aged thirty-six.

On the 13th of March, at Invergordon Castle, Rosshire, M.B., Roderick Macleod, Esq., of Cadboll, Lord-Licutenant of the county of Cromarty, in his sixty-seventh year.

On the 14th, at New Steyne, Brighton, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late and sister of the present Sir William Domille, Bart.

On the 16th, aged three years, Edmund, third son of M. Joseph Cundall, of 3, Bellina-villas, Kentish-town.

On the 17th, in Connaught-square, Anna Maris Lady Bornton, of Winterton, in the county of Lincoln, widow of Sir Griffith, Boynton, seventh Baronet, of Barmston, in the county of Vincoln, and of the Rev. Charles Drake Barnard, of Bigby, in the county of Lincoln, in her minetieth year.

On the 17th, Catherine, the wife of the Venerable John Bedingfeld Collyer, Archéacaon of Norwich, and last surviving daughter of William Alexander, Esq., formerly of the City of London, with the City of Lincoln, with the City of London of Sir Robert Barton, K.C.H., late of the Feeon Life Guards, in his eighty-fourth year.

On the 17th, tathermose of Norwich, and 122 surface of Bedingfeld Collyer, Archdeacon of Norwich, and 122 surface daughter of William Alexander, Esq., formerly of the City of London.

On the 19th, at Dane-court, Kent, George William, fourth on of Edward Royd Rice, Esq., M.P., and a Commander in the Royal Navy, aged twenty-five.

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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

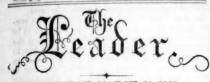
TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the mame and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All listers for the Editor should be addressed to 7, Wellington-intest, Strand, London.

Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of inding space for them.



SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853.

Bublic Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convolusive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—Da. Arnold.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE FALL OF TURKEY

He who watches the conflagration of a great building, views with melancholy yet excited cariosity the successive fall of one towering pile after another into the roaring sea of flames, which is to leave behind it a smouldering and blackened mass; the feeling is something the same with which we note the progress of Russia and the toppling of state after state into that mass of despotism. Russia is "the devouring element" of Europe; and now one more state is tottering to its fall into that "hideous ruin and combustion." This country, however, has some vested interests in the welfare of the European structure, even of its Ottoman wing; and it is as well that we should understand the consequences of permitting the fire to spread unchecked. If we regard it very closely, we shall perceive that there is something more than the abstract dislocation. something more than the abstract diplomatic idea about the balance of power, which disin-clines the English statesman to the Russian appropriation of Turkey. The most material interests of Englishmen are immediately at stake; and, in the further prospect, the political safety of our own country is in peril. "Proximus

In the first place, English trade, especially English manufacturing trade, has some interest in the matter. Turkey is a Free-trader; Austria inclines to Protection, and is now actually negotiating a protective league with Southern Germany, if not with the Northern; Russia is self-protective to a prohibitory described. protective to a prohibitory degree. Let us state these facts specifically. The Turkish tariff imposes a duty of three per cent. ad valorem upon our manufactures. Austria imposes on cetton and weller personal training and professional training and profe our manufactures. Austria imposes on cotton and woollen manufactures sixty per cent. Russia totally prohibits printed cotton, iron, hardware, and woollens. It was the promise of the Free-traders, however, that, as soon as we could establish Free-trade ourselves, these great foreign customers would see their own interest, and would reciprocate free intercourse. Now what are the facts?

are the facts?

In 1827, our exports to Russia amounted to 1,408,970*l*.; and, in 1851, they amounted to 1,209,70*d*.; such is the present result of dealing in the expectation of reciprocity. In 1828, our exports to Italy and the Italian islands amounted to 1,942,752*l*.; in 1851, Austrian Italy took only 812,942*l*.; less than Tuscany, which took 869,131*l*. There can be no doubt that if Italy were free we should take from her a very much larger proportion of her produce; and she would be consuming our manufactures to an extent at least as great our manufactures to an extent at least as great as Turkey, which is not more rich in resources

as Turkey, which is not more rich in resources than Italy, nor more in want of European articles of wear. But now, what are the facts with regard to Turkey Fin 1827, our exports to Turkey, Syria, and Egypt were 595.3281.; in 1851, they amounted to 3,549,9591. Thus Turkey, with its smaller population and territory, consumes nearly three times as much as Russia; and if we regard the proportion of the population, it may be said that the annexation of Turkey to the Russian empire would involve the loss of all that has been gained during the last quarter of a century—a loss of 3,000,0001. of manufacture. How

would Manchester like that? But we shall say

a word more upon that presently.

Our enormous trade with India has been for some time transferred in considerable part from some time transferred in considerable part from the Cape to the Suez route; our correspondence passes by the latter channel; and the political connexion of that important dependency with the empire is much strengthened by the frequency and facility of this correspondence and the transit of officials: this path between England and India, and the Australian Colonies, this highway of officials: this path between England and India, and the Australian Colonies, this highway for all the wealthier classes of passengers, for officials, and for official correspondence, passes through Egypt, a province of Turkey: if Turkey be seized by Russia, some portion must be rendered to other powers, to purchase their consent; and the most obvious probability is, that the western portion would be ceded to Austria, according to the Viennese Note which we recently quoted, and that Egypt would be ceded to France, at least for a time. Our path to India would therefore depend upon the good will of France. And even if France did not possess Egypt, the presence of Russia in the Mediterranean, of Austria, and of France, all powers anti-commercial in their policy and Absolutist in their sympathies, would render the passage of English merchandise, persons, or correspondence, extremely precarious. We say nothing now of the fact that Austria has recognised agents of Lloyd's extending down the Adriatic line, and so on into the very centre of Asia; nothing of the fact that agents of Russia have actually been collected in agents of Russia have actually been collected in India, enquiring, if not intriguing, to undermine native allegiance to English rule. But these cir-cumstances must increase our distrust in the event of Egypt's being removed from the custody of our ally, Turkey.

With interest thus awakened to trading risks, perhaps Englishmen may not feel indisposed to take note of an important fact—that the interests of freedom, political and social, are strictly on the same side with the interests of commerce in this affair. Should Russia obtain possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, which is the Constantinople and the Dardanelles, which is the main part of the plan for dividing European Turkey between Austria and Russia, the formidable power of the North will gain much more than so many miles advance of territory. She already possesses a fleet in the Black Sea, which is subject to check by the want of the right of way through the Turkish territory by the Dardanelles, and which it has not been worth her while heretofore to render anything better than a show fleet. To obtain a passage at present, Russia must hazard war, or obtain leave from a power which is in free communication. from a power which is in free communication with that of England. Remove that power, and the Russian fleet is in the Mediterranean on the mere issue of orders; and then, of course, it would be worth her while to render her fleet efficient. Russia can then from a new point overhaul Greece, Italy, and even France and Spain; can surround Malta; and, in short, is in span; can surround Malta; and, in short, is in a position to occupy the Mediterranean with advantages very superior to those which England could command. But this sudden promotion of a new power in the South would much further incline the balance against the spread of freedom which England is supposed to represent. Half Europe would then be Cossack de facto. The commanding points at both ends, with military railways on her own territory, would be in tary railways on her own territory, would be in possession of the Cossack power; and with a very little coercion or cajolery, the Cossack army would really be in undisputed possession of the whole continents; England isolated. Our economists profess the greatest dislike of war, as a waste of money; but they will observe that peace—that is to say, undisputed encroachment, is likely to entail the most serious money loss upon the industry of this country.

Mr. Cobden was at the head of that Free-trade party which pledged its reputation on a reciprocation of free trade: a section of the same party—though not, we believe, a very numerous section—is now doing its best to induce this country to adopt absolute peace on the same calculation of reciprocity. Let us for once refer these free-trade fanatics to the lesson conveyed in their own favourite £. s. d. We have always said that peace must be earned, and M. Emile de Girardin has just put forth a proposition for earning peace by a coup de main. He proposes that, as the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, now, by virtue of these new encroachments, menaces Western Europe, the English and French fleets should

unite, and should "go in and win"—should enter the Black Sea and, in true Copenhagen style, destroy the Russian fleet. That is his recipe for "securing peace," and truly we believe it would be both an easy and effectual way. War is very expensive; but if we regard the trade of the Turkish empire alone, we may perceive that we are threatened with the loss of a yearly trade which would in itself represent the interest of a very large outlay indeed. It would be impossible to estimate the loss which might follow from the obstruction of transit with India, if not from the severance of that dependency, followed possibly by still greater losses on the occupation of the Mediterranean by hostile forces. In short, the possession of Turkey by Russia would very probably be followed by an expansion of the Russian tariff to a much larger portion of Europe. It is time, therefore, for our merchants, as well as for the true lovers of peace, to calculate whether passively recognized aggression is likely to prove the best economy after all.

PRACTICAL GOVERNMENT.

Some of our contemporaries have discovered that Austria has abandoned all disguise in Italy; makes no attempt to conciliate the people; disregards even the appearances of justice; violates the rules alike of international law, of constitutional right, and of property, to maintain her rule solely by the exercise of naked force. We have made the same assertion for some time, and are only surprised at the lateness with which the discovery dawns on our contemporaries, who have had the facts before them as long as we have.

In like manner Turkey is now menaced with extinction, and the sole question upon which her fate is delayed is, whether the two powers who are competing to divide her can either of them safely take more than its share, or whether they can safely defy the other powers of Europe. Diplomacy is charged to arrange this matter, but it will do so mainly upon two grounds—namely, that if extremities are hazarded by either of those two great powers, the other powers of Europe will feel it incumbent upon them to maintain a better attention to the balance of power; and secondly, that if the two powers push matters to extremity, a war in Europe may endanger the supremacy of legitimate authority. It is only arguments of force that will obtain any serious attention in that discussion. It is true that diplomacy never speaks directly, and that the intimation of those disastrous consequences will be conveyed in language very indirect. But the involutions of diplomatic meaning are never difficult to follow, and we all know that, substantially, the representations, however courteously they may be couched by "the undersigned," will strictly point at the violent consequences of violence. The great powers will regulate their own course, its excess or its moderation, in proportion to their self-reliance or their fears, and in either case the result will turn upon the mere question of force: that is the true ruling power of this time.

We hear much of "public opinion," but of course those who rely upon it do not mean the public opinion of persons no better informed than the ignorant masses, or common soldiers, or even the ordinary run of military officers. Now, public opinion resides, for the most part, in the it will do so mainly upon two grounds-namely, that if extremities are hazarded by either of

public opinion of persons no better informed than the ignorant masses, or common soldiers, or even the ordinary run of military officers. Now, public opinion resides, for the most part, in the hands of those who have made a study of history or science, and of their application to the daily business of life. On the whole, it may be said, that the high public opinion of the world resides either amongst the literary classes, professionally so called, or amongst those educated classes of society which are as highly informed as the literary classes. But those classes neither constitute nor furnish the bulk of military men, they do not command in the military department of any capital of Europe. One would not go to a Radetzky or a Haynau for any profound exposition of judgment. Yet they govern; and this public opinion in its best form scarcely possesses any important hold on the administration of the world. In France we have seen it actually deposed; it has been imprisoned, exiled, transferred to penal settlements, or shot; and the true conduct of public affairs has been handed over to a few inferior intellects at the service of one man whose intellectual elevation is a subject of grave inquiry. In this country, perhaps, apart from these literary and refined intellects, which are inquiry. In this country, perhaps, apart froe these literary and refined intellects, which a

not sufficiently "practical" for the daily work of life, and in point of fact stand aloof from it, public opinion criticises rather than directs the conduct of affairs. More within the business circle we find that class of public opinion which is sometimes designated by the word "Manchester," sometimes by the word "Utilitarian," and sometimes in a more partial form, by the "Peace Party." Perhaps that form of opinion would pronounce itself to be the most perfect type of practical English intellect; and yet we see, at this moment, that it is, to a considerable extent, set aside in the management of the country.

There is another country in which public opinion, public administration, and public force, all accord. Franklin Pierce has been appointed opinion, public administration, and public force, all accord. Franklin Pierce has been appointed to the Presidency of the United States, by an election as nearly like unanimity as any very great number of men could attain. His election is so decisively a national act, that the party which opposed him was broken to pieces in that last effort; and, as we said last week, the party of the majority is merged in the party of the nation. Franklin Pierce essentially belongs to the more cultivated class of intellect in that the more cultivated class of intellect in that country; for he sympathises with young America, the party that comprises a very large proportion of the most active intellects of the States. His elevation to the Presidency is the result very much of a general movement in favour of enlarg-ing the Republic, both in its territories and in its influence. The Republic that thus appoints him possesses one of the least numerous and least expensive armies in the world; but at the same of furnishing a highly scientific nucleus of an army, and as to the numbers, the manhood of the Republic is its own army. Public opinion, public Republic is its own army. Public opinion, public liking, and public force, are thus all at one in the great Republic of the West. We find, therefore, that the most perfect form for organizing the physical force of a country is possible with the greatest amount of freedom, and also with the greatest application of public opinion to the conduct of public affairs. In the great Republic of the West we find a state which can bring to hear the largest amount of human sympathy the bear the largest amount of human sympathy largest amount of available public opinion within it, and the largest amount of physical force in proportion to its population which any state in the world can furnish. There is consequently no state in the world which is at this moment so capable of maintaining its position among the nations, by the force of its own inherent conviction, of its national action, and of its organized strength.

There is still in Europe one power of which we have taken no account, because at the present moment it does not stand forth, and is not recognised—it is the power of destruction. We do not know to what extent the revolutionary government of Europe has been damaged by the adverse skirmish at Milan, but we do know that the numbers of all the peoples in Europe greatly exceed the numbers of all the standing armies on the same ground. We do know that long-standing tyranny of the government, that insolence of soldiery, that the immunities of privileged classes, will at last provoke the most abject people in the world. The continuance of Austrian rule, there word. The continuance of Austrian rule, therefore, as certainly leads to a servile revolt as the continued fall of water will excavate the stone. But a people may be so oppressed as to retain within itself no power of substituting an ordinary rule for the one which it violently casts off, an example of which we had in the first great French revolution. At that time the people could destroy, but they could not replace. Perhaps Austria is reducing some of the provinces under her command to the same condition; and the longer, the more extensive, the more stringent the rule of Absolutism in Europe, the more stringent the rule of Absolutism in Europe, the more purely destructive will be the popular power when it bursts forth. At present that antagonistic power might be used as a force, both to displace despotic rule, and to replace constitutional rule; and there is no practical reason why that process should not be effected. The most educated classes in Europe, those which have most busied themselves with developing public opinion, have divorced themselves from all connexion with the physical force, which really, as we see in practice, rules these states. The particular state which most represents intelligent opinion in Europe, has proportionately divorced itself from practice in military polity. In deference to influential sects of our own citizens, the ruling classes of Eng-

landhave neglected that branch of practical government; and the consequence is, that when the crisis of Europe approaches, in which the result will be determined by the balance of physical efficiency, England is unprepared with her proper share of resources in that respect. Thus, it happens that the country which best represents public opinion in Europe, is unable to exercise her proper influence on behalf of constitutional order, on behalf of freedom of science or of religion—on behalf of public opinion, and of peace itself.

THE CRATERS OF SOCIETY.

It should be remembered that all misdeeds do not come before the courts of criminal justice. "Murder" will out, it is said, although the murder of Eliza Grimwood, or of Westwood, has never been discovered; but there are many conventional infractions of the law that by their nature do not come under the cognisance of the tribunals save in comparatively rare instances, and then the detection is less a certain visitation of justice than a casual discovery of a thing for the most part hidden.

most part indeen. The trials for infanticide that have been brought to recollection by the spring assizes do not in any degree enable us to say that whosoever attempts to avoid detection of concealed indulgence by disposing of its fruits, shall be chastised, but rather enable us to see, in the casual breaking of the surface, the crime which is raging beneath. Thus, again, such cases as that of the Jones divorce are exceptional, in the flagrant and shameless conduct of the woman; but at the same time the evidence in such cases invariably discloses a number of participants, a degree of sufferance on the part of those who observe, and a sort of prurient curiosity even in those who object, which indicate a state of society and of moral feeling very different from those which people agree to regard as the real state and feeling. Women who get outrageously intoxicated, and who court a shameless publicity known only to the lower animals, are comparatively rare, although there are seenes in many a haunt of the uneducated classes which would outrival anything disclosed in trial or in fiction; but those, even of the respectable classes, who witness such irregularities and are not astonished, are not so very uncommon.

Two other cases before the public are of a peculiarly painful kind. In that of Adcock versus Russell, there is an extraordinary promptitude to believe calumnious reports against a bridegroom elect, awonderful publicity of discussion respecting his qualifications for the conjugal relation, an astounding perseverance in holding him to his bond after he hadbeen subjected to the most humiliating scrutiny, that make it difficult to understand the sort of moral feeling or refinement that can prevail amongst the members of the circle to which he was to be admitted. Yet they were highly respectable, and we are not at all to presume that the feeling was exceptional; only the occasion that drew the feeling into view was peculiar.

In the case of Delafosse versus Fortescue, we have a the weakley of th

In the case of Delafosse versus Fortescue, we have on the one side, on oath, an elaborate tale of amours between a young governess and an elderly gentleman, remarkable only for the excessive publicity which scanned the tenderest feelings of the lovers; and on the other side a point blank denial on oath. Perjury and meddlesome calumny, or disregard of present law and perjury, either one is necessarily the conclusion to which the reader comes from the evidence. Yet who

can gainsay the "respectability" of the parties?

But a more serious disclosure comes before the public in the story told at the Lambeth police court, that there is a certain house over Waterloo-bridge to which ladies resort for temporary lodging, and where they are always attended by the same medical gentleman, and always with the same result—the birth of a still-born child. This kind of offence against God and nature, as well as against statute and common law, is precisely one of the kinds most difficult of detection, and therefore detection must be very rare as compared with the instances of the offence; yet the practice at which the evidence points is suspected with great probability in all great towns, and truly it is sometimes found out. Truth is stranger than fiction, and our own columns illustrate the proverb; the unintended disclosures of society itself excel those of the "Vagabond," whose experience does not seem to penetrate to the darkest places of which society is conscious in itself.

THE FRIENDS OF CHRISTIANITY.

It is most unfortunate that those who call themselves the special friends of Christianity always do discredit to their protegé. This self-appointed guardianship is seldom happy. The "farmers friend" taught him to rely upon "Protection;" and it was not until Free-trade, the "enemy," had kicked down that machinery to check production, that the farmer discovered how much better a plan it would be to scourge his fields rather than his labourers, and to imitate the mechanical improvements of the manufacturer.

It was "the friend of the negro" who con-

It was "the friend of the negro" who converted the West Indies into "an example to be avoided" in the way of emancipation. It is the friend of the poor man who preaches to him to be content with his lot—to put his trust in tracts, and not to keep his powder dry, but to give it up altogether. But it is Christianity that has suffered most from its friends.

In the late discussion between Mr. Holyoake and Mr. Brewin Grant, it was the "infidel" who exhibited the Christian virtues of meckness, charitableness, and common sense: the friend of Christianity was its bully, who supported its truths with personal attacks on opponents.

When the working man desires "a better ob-

When the working man desires "a better observance of the Sabbath" than that which is to be performed in a working man's close home, or in the public house,—his ordinary refuge from domestic discomfort, the friend of Christianity steps forward to forbid him. The working man desires to visit a great collection of specimens of God's works and man's—to see what nature and art have done to make the world beautiful. Civilization indeed, which presents itself to him in the shape of endless toil, bad drainage, corrupt building, dear food, and stifled life, shuts him off from nature, and does not admit him to its human companion, art; even if he had access to the wild elements of nature, his in-door life and enervated frame would unfit him in great part to enjoy the opportunity at all times; his wearied legs flag on the hill side, and he "takes cold" if the breath of heaven comes upon him in its pure stream. But in the Crystal Palace, Nature was caught and caged for his solace: the truths of the mountain and the valley were to be companioned with the truths of the easel and the chisel; and in lieu of spending his sacred day, or its brightest part, in an atmosphere of bad tobacco and worse beer, he was to linger amid the thoughts of the great in all ages. We amid the thoughts of the great in all ages. We are for better observance of the Sabbath; and in a right state of society we can dream of a day set apart to contemplate in grateful peace the beneficent wisdom which orders the universe. But that is not a Sabbath of tedious conformity for luxurious crowds at one end of a city, and of bar-parlours at the other. The working man desires to bring his leisure, scanty though as near to divine thoughts as he can: but the "friend of Christianity" tells him that religious truth and that happy devotion of a day are in-compatible; more so, of course, than the present and actual observance of the Sabbath, or the "friend" would not object to the change. Truth, they say, lies at the bottom of a well; but from the practical conduct of the friend, it would appear that religious truth lies at the bottom of a vat, to be discovered by him that drinks until he reaches it. Orthodoxy and the contemplation of science, or of pictured and sculptured beauty, or of the blossoming truth straight from the hand of of the blossoming truth straight from the hand of the Creator in our lovely fellow-creatures of the vegetable kingdom, are incompatible; more so than orthodoxy and cocculus indicus. Service and sermon from eleven till one; pint and pipe to follow—those are the established faith. Christianity, says its friend, which can survive the bar-parlour, abhors the Crystal Palace.

Christianity is equally obliged to its rival "protectors" in the East. Three Kings are there coming to pay fealty to it, in presence of the dismayed Turk, and they are worth observing. One, memorable for slaughtering the fellow-countrymen whom he swore to protect, and did surprise at midnight, is the hereditary "Protector of the Holy Places"—those apocryphal antiquities in Syria which are ignorantly assigned as the scenes of sacred events in Christian history. The friend of Christianity in this region conceives it to be a boon to his protegé if he tries—for he cannot succeed—to protect the miserable monks who drag on a wretched existence in prison-fortress monasteries, and keep up a sale of relics and miracles for the benefit of travellers. His rival

is that Emperor of all the Russias, whose subjects are serfs, and who helped another rival, lately, to suppress the Protestant kingdom of Hungary, as he had suppressed the Catholic kingdom of Poland. Russia protects the ignorant spurious Caristians of Syris, but coerces the real Christians of Hungary and Poland. The third special friend of the Christian, who protects Montenegro against its sovereign, is the great Monarch who cause Christian men to be tortured and Christian women to be flogged in Italy, and teaches Christian children that God and Emperor are nearly conventible terms.

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carertible terms.

Traly, if Christianity depended for its influence as its self-appointed "friends," it would be sadly misunderstood by the world. The precept, to do se you would be done by, is hardly intelligible in the Austrian translation. It once had friends members of the working classes; and it scarcely insincere until it went to court bean to grow insincere until it went to court with Constantine. It once had a Master who taght that the chief duty of a Christian was to love God with all his heart, and his neighbour as iore trou with all his heart, and his neighbour as himself; but instead of being a temporal emperor, the author of the divine doctrine suffered under the Grulai of that day more than 1800 years ago. So little progress have the friends of Christianity made towards the object of their obtrusive friendship.

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A MUNICIPALITY FOR THE METROPOLIS.

THE London Corporation is wiser than that Corporate Potentate which governs India; for while Sir James Weir Hogg entertains the Court of Proprietors by vindicating the rights of the Company to govern India, and defending the duties of the Secret Committee, as though the imperial Palisment countries and the impressial public of Great of the Secret Committee, as though the imperial Parliament, and the imperial public, of Great Britain were not discussing the very existence of the Company, the representative body of the City has awakened to the conviction that the plan of compelling Britons to be free, and to pay money for it in spite of their will, is not the way either to become popular, or to continue and money for it in spite of their will, is not the way either to become popular, or to continue safe. The Athenians driving the electors to the poll with a rope across the street, were not a more Chinese spectacle of inverted reason, than the Corporation of London prosecuting its citizens for the price of a freedom which the latter decline. The inhabitants of London have a standing objection to the restrictions and imposts which freedom entails east of Temple Bar; and they bjection to the restrictions and imposts which redom entails east of Temple Bar; and they nake free to go without their freedom. A few make free to go without their freedom. A few obstructives might be coerced; but a whole public cannot be made into a constituency against is will. That branch of the Corporation energy, therefore, was directed entirely in a wrong path; a path of reform is one much safer and more honeful.

spath of reform is one much sater and more hopeful.

Now, if the Corporation could really take heart of grace, and try to attain a position which is at once befitting and possible for it, it might not only secure its continued existence, but possess greater dignity and power than it has ever yet enjoyed in history. A contemporary has observed, that London can no more be made a separate question than Turkey, and has enforced the suggestion that the Corporation should identify itself with the desire, rapidly extending, though yet not organized into any public movement, for obtaining an incorporation of the whole metropolis. There are many advantages which would attend an alliance between the City reformers, and the reformers without. The extra-mural reformers have the immense balance of population. Some of the Parliamentary Boroughs, especially Some of the Parliamentary Boroughs, especially those of Westminster and Marylebone, include a those of Westminster and Marylebone, include a population of a very high character for wealth and intelligence, such as would impart to any municipality a character of power and dignity unknown to civic institutions since those days of the middle ages when cities were states. On the other hand, the Corporation of London has considerable wealth and a central position—a civic palace, a civic parliament house, long associations with the history of the country at its best times, the sanction of immemorial existence, and special with the history of the country at its best times, the sanction of immemorial existence, and special privileges of a very valuable kind—such, for example, as the right of the Corporation to appear directly before Parliament, and the daily attendance of the Remembrancer at the two houses of the legislature. Through the Corporation of London, the municipality of the whole metropolis might acquire the advantages derivable from those privileges; and it would then be worth while for men of intelligence, of wealth, or of professional distinction, to be a member of the

Parliament of the State of London. It would be worth while to be Lord Mayor of that municipality. Such a result appears to us to be possible. Should the metropolis be thus incorporated, the beneficial uses to which it might turn its

the beneficial uses to which it might turn its power are innumerable. Its power of imparting unity and efficiency to sanitary administration has been repeatedly mentioned; its convenient direction of metropolitan building and street improvements is not less obvious; its substitution of a good and general system of rating, in lieu of the preposterous expedient of taxes on coals, wines, and so forth—an odious cetroi—would be popular to the citizen and beneficial to the civie of exchequer; its power to improve the condition of popular to the citizen and beneficial to the civic exchequer; its power to improve the condition of the working classes, by considering the arranging of the quarters in which they live, by extending the grounds for their recreation, and by facilitating general arrangements for shortening the hours of labour, are also easily discerned. But beyond all these material improvements we may add the introduction for the fact time into Lagrangian. add the introduction, for the first time into London, of a practical public spirit—a love of London as London—a desire to promote the dignity and welfare of the whole, such as we find in most places, but is unknown in the only metropolis in the world, which is cut up into separate parishes without a municipal unity. The reform of the London corporation might be made a measure to abolish nothing, to degrade nothing, but to elevate old London into a state of such dignity and magnificence as it never dreamt of being, and to confer a power of good such as never yet existed in parish officers.

THE SUNDAY REFORM AGITATION.

THE SUNDAY REFORM AGITATION.

THE Sunday Reform question, harrowed, for practical purposes, into a struggle for and against the opening of the Crystal Palace on the only day when clergymen cannot, but working men can, make their way to Sydenham, is exciting the greatest interest throughout the country, and giving rise to discussions and public meetings in all directions. The provincial papers teem with reports of hole and corner meetings, held at hours when operatives could not be present, and convened for the religious purpose of making dog-in-the-mangerism a Christian institution. Ladies, whose life is one long Sabbath of indolence, have held up fair hands in every town against the people's rights, and thought that they were doing Church and State a service by that easy act of piety; and gentlemen, whose clubs are always open, and whose recreation everlasting, have, in the innocence of their ingenuous hearts, most loudly cheered their pastors' proposed resolutions in favour of making a feast-day a fast, and in contradiction of the scriptural day a fast, and in contradiction of the scriptural assertion that the Sabbath was made for man's assertion that the Sabbath was made for man's repose, and not man for servitude to the Sabbath. Officially reverend persons, ministers of various persuasions, have banded themselves into a Sabbath Defence Society, and boldly throwing over the principles of Voluntaryism which they had hitherto professed, have held great demonstrations in favour of coercing, (as our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Nicholls, so truly says) where they cannot persuade. Mr. Hindley, a liberal member of Parliament, has illustrated his liberality by presiding at a conference his liberality by presiding at a conference of such an organization, for the adoption in this country of Jewish local legislation, and Mr. Baptist Noel, who seceded from the Church, on Baptist Noel, who seeded from the Church, on the ground that he must be allowed volition, freedom of thought and action, so far as consisted with social peace and order, has shown the consistency of his creed by joining in the outery against an operative's enjoying the very privileges which an honourable and reverend personage is thought a confessor and a hero for having so boldly claimed. The clergy of all denominations, indeed, seem to be equally infatuated in this matter, determined to array themselves in unanimous hostility to those whom they may have once aspired to lead, and so to disguise and disfigure the religion which they profess, that it shall become a subject first of abhorrence, then of ridicule, to the great masses of the people. Not contented with this, nor satisfied at alienating the working-classes from the faith which they have dared to caricature, they have advanced, still ing the working-classes from the faith which they have dared to caricature, they have advanced, still marching under the stolen banner of Christianity, into the advocacy of strikes, and, with intent to conciliate employers, have spread a recommendation, not authorized even in the Old Testament, as far as we know, that servants should not obey their masters, and that railway officials should

not give the public their services on Sunday. At very many stations already, at all in due time, a book, entitled The Workman's Testimony to the Sabbath, neatly got up in a cloth wrapper, is in course of presentation to every porter, policeman, and other railway employé who will accept it; and the interesting information which it contains consists of a libel on the "gigantic public companies everywhere springing up around us," to the effect—exceedingly detrimental, if credited, to the interests of the shareholders—that persons employed by these bodies on Sundays will, besides various specified temporal evils, undergo what the author approvingly thinks the just, though undoubtedly severe, penalty of eternal damnation for their usefulness to the public. In this way all classes are simultaneously taught that statutory observances do differ most materially from primitive Christianity, and that the same religion which may be beautiful when it trusts to suasion, is hateful when it seeks to convert by force. But we can scarcely regret the bigotry which has been can scarcely regret the bigotry which has been displayed, when we observe the intelligence and right-mindedness on the part of the class more di-rectly aggrieved, which it has drawn forth. Wednesday's meeting at the London Tavern was a fair, nesday's meeting at the London lavern was alar, manly, and generous exposition and assertion of the principles by which those who attended it are guided, and would suffice, if anything would, to prove to the Sabbatarians that unless they wish to be defeated with ignominy they must leave the field as best they may at they must leave the field as best they may at once; for Wednesday's meeting, they must understand, was not "an effort," an isolated attempt, or mere local expression of opinion. It will be followed up, repeated and improved upon, in every great town throughout the country, if necessary; a Sabbath Defence Society is an idea which the people can perfectly and clearly comprehend. We have no doubt—Mr. Hindley and his friends need have none—that the Sabbath, of which they wish to rob the toiling poor, will be by the poor most vigorously defended. Let honourable and reverend dissenters keep this in their recollecandreverend dissenters keep this in their recollec-tion. If they will make religion the scapegoat of tion. If they will make religion the scapegoat of bigotry, they must be content to find its reception of the sternest. Moses surely never contemplated the period when Little Bethel and the beerhouses would unite to glorify their joint Diana of the Ephesians, when the gin-palace and the chapel would unite under one banner to keep their several customers at home, when sectarian hurdygurdies would unite with the publicans paper—"the barrel-organof publicopinion" licans' paper—"the barrel-organ of publicopinion"—to announce that the Crystal Palace was contemplated by the Fourth Commandment, and to request that Parliament, though it may object to "the barrel-organ of public opinion" Rothschild, will rigidly adhere to practices en-forced a few thousand years ago upon a stiff-necked race by the code of the Levites.

ABOLITIONIST KITE-FLYING.

THE Duchess of Sutherland and her friends have THE Duchess of Sutherland and her friends have been exhibiting the address to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, and its signatures, in public; the Spanish Government is going to emancipate the slaves in Cuba; and some of our own subscribers have sent us very indignant letters on the course which we are taking in American politics. We believe that the Union, President Pierce, and the Leader will survive these blows. But where fate threatens such awful influences it is as well that we should understand what we have to confront.

threatens such awful influences it is as well that we should understand what we have to confront. In the first place, to speak of the most important thing first, we are to be deprived of the approval of Mr. A. and Mr. B., with a strong intimation that Mrs. B.'s influence is conclusive against us; and we are told that we are maintaining a system of heinous tyranny and craelty. Perhaps there is no lover of freedom that has not been subjected exactly to the same charge; and knowing how inevitable it is, we should scarcely care to rebut it, if we had not some solicitude for the right mind of readers. Let us assure them that we act according to the best of our judgment for promoting the ultimate solution of the question of involuntary servitude, and we believe that President Pierce, in common with the most intelligent Americans who maintain the Compromise, is taking the only course which

the most intelligent Americans who maintain the Compromise, is taking the only course which would render such a solution possible.

As to the exhibiting of the Address, the chief objection to it his in the relations which the most prominent of the ladies getting up the affair have to distinguished members of our own statesman class. Not addressing ourselves to the ladies, whom we regard as having been very un-

fairly dragged into this public scandal, let us ask Lord Shaftesbury and his colleagues whether they attach much importance to signatures of addresses and petitions? We notice that this address contains less than 563,000 signatures—not many more than the odd thousands to "the monster petition" in favour of the Charter, which amounted to millions; yet that bulky roll was not viewed with great respect in the House of Commons. Nor ought those half million of signatures to be. Copies of the address have lain in numberless shops about the metropolis and the country towns. Women seldom trouble themselves much about the subject-matter of that to which they attach themselves, and a vague idea that to sign their names would be doing some great service in "the cause of the negro," and something also connecting the fair writer with the Duchess of Sutherland, and divers literary ladies, forms an easy premium to purchase autographs, more valued probably when attached to youthful documents not intended for the public eye. We are certain that many a fair hand has done a wiser act from kinder motives, than in this inconsiderate indorsement of the Duchess of Sutherland's monster negro love letter.

The Spanish Government has quite taken the wind out of the sails of Lord Shaftesbury and his fair fellow-voyagers. To emancipate the slaves of a colony is a distinct act, a practical result. We may suspect, indeed, that Spain is perpetrating that act of benevolence exactly on the same principle as that which actuated the chimney-sweeper when he handled the tart in the pastry-cook shop—that is, tokeep it to his own use. Spain may desire Cuba to seem less annexable. It is possible, however, that the project may expedite the American act which it is intended to circumvent; in any case it complicates the Spanish and negro question in the West Indies. It may lead to international questions and difficulties; and then the husbands of the Mrs. Beecher Stowe party in Stafford House may find it very inconvenient to have had their wives figuring in this attempt at petiticoat coercion of the great American Republic.

THE BOW STREET DECISION ON THE UNSTAMPED PRESS.

The decision of Mr. Henry at Bow-street, recorded in another column, has affixed a fine of 5t. to the act of selling the Potteries Free Press. Last week 3000 copies of this little paper were demanded by the working class of South Staffordshire, and 4000 would have been sold had they been ready. This popular source of information is for the present closed. We must be permitted to protest against the remarks of the Daily News of the 18th inst. on this prosecution. The Daily News alleges that Mr. Truelove, a general bookseller and publisher, sought to "make his way in the world" by the sale of this particular paper. The imputation is as incorrect as it is ungenerous. It was the mere caprice of the Stamp-office to select Mr. Truelove. No one concerned in this case seeks any notoriety by the proceeding. It is a disagreeable duty to contest with the Government any question, but where a pure sense of public duty dictates the step, we trust the public will disbelieve all imputations so unfounded and injurious as those the Daily News has seen fit to make.

Mr. Parry, the barrister who defended this case, gave notice of an appeal to the sessions. Not out of any disrespect to Mr. Henry, whose judgment was carefully and considerately expressed. Mr. Henry rested on the letter of the law, but had the verdict proceeded from a jury, we are sure it would have been different. None who listened to the able and measured address of Mr. Parry, for the defendant, could doubt that a jury would have decided the case on the peculiar grounds of equity involved in it. It was, no doubt, incumbent on his Worship to consult simply the Act of Parliament; but a jury would not fail to have weighed the official facts, strikingly brought out and luminously set forth by the learned advocate, to the effect that the Inland Revenue Officers ignore the law, and make a law themselves, and then prosecute a Vendor for not respecting the letter of an Act of which they for years have violated both the letter and the spirit. The Solicitors for the "Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge," who conducted this case, were Messrs. Ashurst and Son, of the Old Jewry. The public need no higher guarantee that this case is no vulgar seeking for notoriety

on the part of any Vendor, but a bond fide trial of a public principle. We shall watch the new issue to be raised at the sessions; and, in the meantime, we pray the friends of a popular press not to let the question slumber, either in Parliament or on the platform.

THE LEADER.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TUTORS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Tutors' Association properly addresses its first report to the consideration of University Extension, and we readily acknowledge the value of its labours, while regretting, for the sake of its reputation and influence, that it has rejected the most important of the recombination of the recombinatio mendations of the Commission upon this subject. We looked for the Association's report, No. 1, with some little expectation, remembering the respectable and influential names which supported those recommendations. Would the Association accept propositions which perhaps, beyond all others, would restore to the Univer-sity a real and efficient existence? A plan of extension, so simple and reasonable as, while permitting to the colleges full scope for self-modification and enlargement, should enable all who would to reside, subject only to University control, might be expected to command attention, and even acquiescence, from a body whose interest in the welfare of Oxford is so strong. Names of no little weight, even among the Tutors, have given a hearty support to the propositions of the Commission. It might be hoped that what they wanted in numbers would be amply supplied by their influence and activity, by the necessity and gravity of the case itself, and by the general approbation with which the Report has been received beyond the University. On the other hand, who were the men of the Association? Did it number in its ranks those in whom the general public had recognised the University representatives of its wants and expectations? The amendment which rejected, by a majority of 38 or 39, to two or three, the proposal of the Commission, that residence in private lodgings, without connexion with a College or Hall, should be permitted, solves the query. A majority may soons be too large. Corvées and corn laws have been imposed by "overwhelming majorities," where only one class was represented, but their final dissolution has only been the more complete. And the Association must endure to be told that a less unanimous harmony would have been to its advantage. It has given an unqualified adhesion to the least important of the recommendations of the Commission. It has no less emphatically and cordially rejected that which is the main sinew of University Reform. The Tutors of Oxford could hardly be expected to decide otherwise. They have taken their stand upon the least invidious ground that could be selected, and have silenced the real friends of the University to be found among their number, by an "overwhelming majority." They resist a step which would go far to abolish Common-Room preeminence and idle College lectures. Like good en-gineers they look to the outworks. And certainly, no wonder. Chapel attendance and tests, not saving even Mr. Foulke's baptism and three creeds (Ev. 225), may follow hall dinners and battell bills, and so a vile con fusion in the great seminary of religious and useful learning! But the public, which is not afraid of these things, will look with dissatisfaction at this opening of the Association's labours, and will resolve that a body which rejects by twenty to one a proposal for opening a close corporation, is not competent to decide a ques-tion of national importance. Mr. Gladstone is said to be in correspondence with the Association. We trust that he has not pledged himself to their league and covenant. He will find that there is a public opinion which, for Oxford as well as for India, will refuse to ratify the decrees of a conclave.

The means for promoting University Extension suggested by the Commission, in the paper of questions which it circulated, were the following:—

 The establishment of new halls, whether as independent societies, or in connexion with colleges.

pendent societies, or in connexion with colleges.

2. Permission to undergraduates to lodge in private

houses more generally than at present.

3. Permission to students to become members of the University, and to be educated in Oxford under due superintendence, without subjecting them to the expenses incident to connexion with a college or hall.

4. Admission of persons to Professorial lectures to whom the professors should be authorized to grant certificates of attendance, without requiring any further connection with the University

ther connexion with the University.

And it was urged that the University should be empowered to satisfy itself by actual experiment which or how many of these plans, "each strenuously and exclusively supported by able and earnest persons," would

prove most advantageous, and it was added that a simultaneous operation of all, so far from prevents might promote the success of each.

might promote the success of each.

Those who perceive that the question really at inchere is but a more covert phase of that between The and Professors, will not be surprised that a body a posed exclusively of the former have decided a jecting propositions which would very certainly inchere with what we must call a monopoly. We say in in no desire to prejudice the Association with spake. To the question of Collegiate extension it admentisely heartly, and when we know that no see Oxonians doubt, with Dr. Macbride, the positing of any important enlargement of the University, we are against the Association with no disposition to cat an encessary reflections on its labours. The interest of the nation and of Oxford, however, demand all planess of speech at the present time. We may less Caesar well, but we love Rome more. And while and on the say that the words of a distinguished turn. Pattison—will be found to have their illustration in the labours of the Association, "nothing would be more feeble than for us to emerge from this crise of opinion with a scheme of paltry reforms," we may repeat, that if it should have influence enough with Parliament to substitute its own scheme for that of the Commission, Oxford will remain little less a desertion of the second of the second of the commission, Oxford will remain little less a desertion of the second of the second of the commission of the second of

To the fourth of the suggestions given above the Association does not address itself. Nor is it made the subject of any lengthened notice by the Commissions, who content themselves with showing that the practice of granting certificates of attendance on the Professor lectures already exists. We trust that the practice will be continued and enlarged by the success of a now extended and active Professoriate. The test of the value of Oxford will be the extent to which its instructions are accepted; nor is it unreasonable to expect that if the capital recommendation of the Commission be adopted—that students shall be permitted to study for a degree unconnected with a College or Hall,—many who at first propose to themselves only to obtain a certificate, will become resident members of the University. Such a result is, however, contingent upon the adoption of that proposition, and perhaps on this account the Association has disregarded the fourth suggestion, and directed the force of its attack upon the third, which it deprecates in toto.

The arguments of the Commission in favour of this mode of extension are to the following effect. It obviates the grave difficulties arising from the necessity of at once expending a large sum of money upon Halk, whether affiliated or independent, an advantage, however, which it only possesses in common with the more popular scheme of establishing boarding-houses in conpopular scheme of establishing boarding-nouse in energy next on with the Colleges. It renders an university education accessible to a class much poorer than that which at present resorts to Oxford. The presence of which at present resorts to Oxford. The presence of such students would tend generally to introduce quieter and more frugal habits, and to discourage those extravagant ways of thinking and living which now deter many parents from sending their sons to Oxford at all. The danger attending the command of un-limited credit being almost entirely abolished, such students would be exposed to few temptations. Students of this class will not be exempted from University The wealthier among them would be boarded in the houses of professors, or live with private tators who would be responsible for their behaviour; permission to live independently in lodgings would be granted to the poorer, on special application to the Vice-Chancellor, by whom the lodging-houses would be licensed and placed under strict regulations. Above all—and the argument we hold to be decisive—the creation of a class of University students, unconnected with the Colleges, would tend to restore its proper superiority to the University, now absorbed by the subordinate institutions. No suggestion of an importance comparable to this has, it appears to us, been offered on any side, and we are the more desirous of pressing it on the attention of our western because while pressing it on the attention of our readers, because while many stigmatize it as revolutionary, others are in by the more plausible tactics of its opponents, to regard it as an experiment of no remarkable value, or a best not likely to produce any advantage that should compensate for the irritation which its adoption would create in Oxford.

The Tutors' Association naturally refuses to entertain this third recommendation. What of argument against it they or others have urged is easily disposed of. It is argued that such University students would be little amenable to control, although the Commissioners propose a system of discipline fully as strict as that to which undergraduates, whether in or out of College, are at present subjected. In the face of facts, it is useless to talk of the supervision exercised by tutors, as the discipline of the University has been long administered

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The extravagance and other irregularities complained of as ruinous to so many of the undergraduates, establish no special grounds of confidence in the present system of College government. For this we by no means blame the authorities to the extent to which they have been censured, by some who think that it lies with them to restore the simple and frugal habits of the old line. More than one House has homestly senect to have been censured, by the house has honestly sought to them to restore the simple and frugal habits of the old time. More than one House has honestly sought to check the credit-system, and by abolishing the distinction of gentleman-commoner, to introduce a more modest style of living and a less ostentations expenditure. The remedy after all lies with the young men themselves, in the emulation which studies more in harmony with the age will awaken, and the mental rigour which will thus supersede the emasculated tone of thought engendered by a feeble and unreal system of instruction; and in the imperceptible but powerful influences of a healthier public opinion, which will refuse be regard as venial that waste of youth and opportunity which renders Oxford life a terror now. A sound morality is not developed by a system of checks and repression. To those who shake the head at our vision-respectations, no doubt any proposition for Univerry expectations, no doubt any proposition for Univer-ity extension that would tend largely to increase the number of students, must appear full of danger. Every man would be a sinner the more; especially if intro-duced by what they are pleased to call a "revolutionduced by what they are pleased to can a "revolution-ary" measure. A talismanic power must, it would ap-pear, reside in the present system, to judge from the comparative satisfaction with which extension in that direction is regarded, and the impatience or alarm manifested towards a suggestion like that now before us. To such persons we might apply the tu quoque.

You object to the introduction of this class of students naminly, as far us can be seen, on the ground of moral danger; with Mr. Lake, himself a member of the Committee of the Tutors' Association, you fear "the danger of a great increase of immorality." Why, then, do you now, by infraction of your statute as respects the common gate, permit the existence of a class in every way analogous to that which we desire to introduce? Or do you assert, and can you enforce, such plenary authority over these as that the dangers you dread have no exover these as that the dangers you dread have no existence now? Do you desire to save the mass of your stadents from possible contamination, assuming that the University is unequal to that supervision which the Colleges so well discharge? But what say those who know something of the going forth and the coming in of Oxford men—something of the "old familiar face" of Oxford? What says Professor Wall? "I wish I would say that investigate the law to be introduced. could say that immorality had yet to be introduced among our students. I believe there would be much the scheme proposed than to fear for them.

There are disadvantages and temptations attending a residence in college which would not belong to a residence in private lodgings.

The very con-

dence in private lodgings. . . . The very congregation of numbers, the facilities of stepping from room to room and of making up pleasure parties, have room to room and of making up pleasure parties, have their erils. One or two bad men may, and often do, work immense mischief in a college." Nay, what says Mr. Pattison, the almost bitter antagonist of a developed Professorial system, and of this particular recommendation which he sees to be so intimately connected with that system? "The habits and manners which gave the conventual system its good effects, being changed, we must not think any virtue effects, being changed, we must not think any virtue resides in mere forms. If little or nothing of moral influence is obtained by intramural residence, neither is the college gate any mechanical security against disso-lute habits. The three great temptations of the place The three great temptations of the pla I suppose to be, fornication, wine, and cards and betting. Without exaggerating the turpitude of the firstnamed vice, yet every one who is aware of the amount of moral and intellectual prostration traceable to it here, must wish that every protection against temptation should be afforded to the weak and unsteady. It may be left to any one to estimate what amount of such protection is given by the necessity of being within doors by midnight. Though here again the departure which modern habits have rendered necessary from the rule, which is still on the statute book, will exemplify what here will be a statute book, will exemplify what here will be a statute book of the sta what has been said of the actual obsoleteness of the what has been said of the actual obsoleteness of the domestic system." So, then, having condemned your own out-students by condemning those we seek to add, you are abandoned by your own friends when you of discipline. "Your Houses!" Your argument would stolick Orfice!

abolish Oxford. Here, for the moment, we quit the Tutors' Association. For our part, we believe there is a sound core in Oxford. The carnestness of the age is working there, and deep as are the prejudices of the place, inherited and actual, we do not doubt that a large advocar of the principal reforms recommended in the report of the Commissioners, will be found ready to apport them, unchecked alike by talk of contamina-

tion, or of vulgarizing the University. That Report is as honourable to Oxford as to the sincere and able men who have produced it, and they are no true friends to the University who seek to discredit it. The Tutors' Association points with satisfaction to the fact that the Cambridge Commission has not recommended the introduction of University Students under the conditions we have described. So much the worse for Cambridge and Cambridge Commissioners.

We shall resume the subject of this article next

WORKING CLASS QUESTIONS.

POPULAR VARIATIONS OF ACTION.

ENFEANCHISEMENT and Association are the two words of hope which have moved the heart and shaped the destiny of the Working Classes of this country for the past sixty years. All "PoliticalUnions," all "Trade Unions," "Rational Societies," and "Chartist Associations," have ranked under these two heads. These "Agitations," long distinct and at last blended, have always meant the same thing. In the long, the uneven and intermittent struggle—badges have rotted off, watchwords have been worn out—parties themselves have been exhausted—but the ideas have lived on. The have been exhausted—but the ideas have lived on. The expounders are dispersed by judicial sentence, and by emigration, to all ends of the earth, but the principles have been first recognised—more lately accepted and introduced into new combinations. We meet them everywhere under new names, and under new protectors. Our own emphatic adhesion to the broad principles of Enfranchisement and Association we need not ciples of Enfranchisement and Association we need not reiterate. Every intelligent reader recognises the identity of principles under that diversity of advocacy which the "science of exigencies" and the law of progress im-We will not continue to repeat cabalistic names which, being now obsolete, call no spirits from vasty deeps—or, worse than obsolete, call up the wrong ones. For when a name of honest and wholesome reform, by any accident of its friends, or artifice of its enemies, has acquired public associations of terror and spoliation— its employment calls up a tyrant instead of a patriot, and the only wise course is to disuse it. To fill columns with reports of meetings which nobody attends, columns with reports of meetings which nobody attents, or of energetic speeches without echoes — is merely to invalidate the authority of reports of actual movements. A newspaper is necessarily eclectic. A large weekly volume would not contain the narratives of half the occurrences and events of the seven days. must be a selection made: the line must be drawn between the galvanized contortions and the living pulses-between the still and the moving forces the age. As of criticism, so of journalism. That criticism, said Dr. Johnson, which destroys the power of pleasing, must be disregarded. The purpose of a book is to be read. The same is true of a newspaper. It is published in vain unless it be perused, and nothing is perused except that in which perused, and nothing is perused except that in which the public take an interest. As the parliament ratifies the public voice, and converts public opinion into law, so the journal interprets aspirations, and diffuses the spirit of movement over the nation. But the aspiration must exist, or it cannot be interpreted—action must be going on, or it cannot be propagated. Publicists must make events, if the journal is to register them. Discriminating treatment, therefore, of particular topics, it is very well understood, implies no want of inviolable interest in, or attachment to, given principles—but is rather the indication of that watchful delity which does what it can, when all it would is fidelity which does what it can, when all it would is impossible. Let men of movement give interest to their well-considered aims, and the newspaper will not fail to make those aims a power. Journalists are the auxiliaries of patriotism, not the substitutes for it. We think we discover a tendency on the part of many excellent reformers to overlook this truth.

The demand for political enfranchisement is less vehement now than it was. One reason unquestionably is, that the people generally are better off than they were, and the want of redress is less felt. A wider and a truer reason is, that the exponents of the popular wants have themselves largely emigrated to other countries, carrying with them their manly spirit and intel-This is a gain to the world: a loss to ligent opinions. this nation. The most intelligent men are the first to emigrate, because they have the most courage, enterprise, and resolution. That the ranks of reform have thus been thinned of its pioneers, is a public proof that the cry for political and social change did not emanate from the ignorant, the idle, or the base, but from the men of vigour, industry, self respect, of just pride, and self-supporting habits. The attention of the country is again being turned to the extension of the Suffrage, and statesmen hitherto adverse begin to admit its practical possibility. Let the politicians of the people do their duty. This time let the claim be grounded on

the duty of exercising the franchise—a ground of demand by no one earlier or more ably insisted upon than by the Editor of the English Republic. Let it no longer be said, that the cry of reform is the cry of pecuniary discontent—that it rises when wages fall—and falls when wages rise. Let the Suffrage be no longer a question of the cupboard, but a question of Manhood. The state of the family table among the working class is not to be despised, but let that be kept subordinate to the noble sense of public duty—a sense which being dead, we do not see how the right to live can be well defended. can be well defended.

can be well defended.

Our own views of the new convictions arising, which will lead to the settlement of the great questions of Enfranchisement and Association in this country, we shall in future papers explain. shall in future papers explain.

SUNDAY REFORM PETITIONS.

WE beg to invite the special attention of our friends of the working class to the advertisement in another part of our paper, of a meeting of delegates to be held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Thursday next, to organize the agitation in favour of opening the Crystal Palace on Sunday. The question of Sunday Reform is, perhaps, the most important in its many social and moral bearings, of all the domestic questions (not political) now in course of agitation. Let it not be forgotten that the Sabbatarian party is very strong in rank property, and influence: that it

is very strong in rank, property, and influence; that it appeals to prejudice, to intolerance, to pusillanimity, for support; that it has already intimidated the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, and swamped the share-holders; that the directors have determined to remain per. fectly passive, and to leave to public opinion and popular agitation to decide the question in their favour; that the Government, the Company, and the House of Commons await the deliberate decision of the people. The feel-ings and opinions of the working classes, in two hundred ings and opinions of the working classes, in two hundred localities, in favour of Sunday Reform, have been already ascertained. The best form of agitation is by petitions duly attested. Let meetings be held in every town and village throughout the kingdom, committees organized, petitions signed, attested, and presented through the parliamentary representatives of the petitioners. Forms of petitions are to be obtained by application to the committee sitting weekly at Anderton's Hotel, Floet-street.

MR. ROEBUCK'S HEALTH.

We have received with very sincere satisfaction a com-munication in comment upon the reference made by munication in comment upon the reference made by "The Stranger in Parliament," last week, to the state of Mr. Roebuck's health. We hasten to lay before our readers a report that relieves us from the most desponding apprehensions. We are now enabled to state, on the best authority, that the able and esteemed representative of Sheffield, though still ill, and under strict medical treatment, is steadily, if not rapidly, recovering; and it is confidently hoped that he may be able to resume his seat in Parliament, in time to take an active part in the debates Parliament, in time to take an active part in the debates upon the Reform measures which are promised for 1854. We need hardly say how heartly we are rejoiced at this assurance. No man is more wanted in Parliament at this moment. Through all his protracted sufferings, Mr. Roebuck will have enjoyed one rare compensation—the consciousness that he has been missed.



Open Conneil.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTERNA ARE ALLOWED AN EXPERSION, THE EDITOR NECESSABILY HOLDS HIMSELF BESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and ais judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—Milros.

SUNDAY REFORM.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

DEAR SIR,—Within the last ten days two meetings have been called of the young men of London, at the large hall at the London Tavern, to give their opinious

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on the question, "Ought the Crystal Palace to be ope on Sunday or not?" These two meetings, thoug on the question, "Ought the Crystal Palace to be open on Sunday or not?" These two meetings, though alike in appearance, were very different in character, and in their results. The first meeting, on Wednesday, the 16th, was an attempt to palm a falsehood on the public. Ostensibly it was a public meeting of the young men of London; in reality it was a meeting of the Young men's Christian associations. Admission could only be procured by ticket. A packed meeting, prejudiced chairman, speakers all on one side, was sure to produce the result intended. Their resolutions were carried, the chairman not even putting the second carried, the chairman not even putting the second amendment to the meeting.

The meeting held on Wednesday, the 23rd, was a very different affair. It was public. No tickets were required to gain admission. After the first resolution had been put and seconded, the chairman intimated scussion was desirable, and called upon any one that discussion was desirable, and called upon any one so desirous to move an amendment. This was done; the meeting listening, amid considerable provocation, for a considerable time to the two gentlemen who addressed it. The resolution was carried by an immense majority. This course seems to me the just course, the bold course, and the honest course. The question was called the desirable of the course of

bold course, and the honest course. The question was fairly tried, the opposition disposed of, and the meet-ing of the previous Wednesday completely sponged out. The objections urged against the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday are of two kinds—one an objection on the ground of principle; the other on the ground of expediency. An objector on the ground of principle must be consistent, carry his principle thoroughly out, for if it can be shown that on the grounds of expediency he permits his principle to be infringed in any direction, I submit that he is put out of court, and that he must give up his opposition on the ground of principle. We are told that to open the Crystal of principle. We are told that to open the Crystal Palace on Sunday is to break the command of God. They shout, Keep the commandment, but they forget to quote it. One reverend doctor says, it means a seve of man's time consecrated to the service of God. this loose and unauthorized interpretation of the plain Bible text is to be permitted, what will become of the rest of the commandments? What if some gentlemen, ready to live easy and make free, were to extend "Thou shalt not steal," into Except when thou standest in need? The fourth commandment is plain to those who have eyes to see—"The seventh day is the Sabwho have eyes to see—"The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gate." Can there be any doubt as to the meaning of this language? The men of principle opposed to the opening of the Crystal Palace are surely prepared to endorse the fourth commandment as it stands in their Bible. Are they, or are they not? If they are, let them be consistent, and inaugurate a crusade against nineteenth-century innovations on the Sabbath day, or admit they have made a mistake, and withdraw their opposition on the ground of principle. There is a large and varied field for their exertions: railroads, steamboats, omnibuses, cabs, teamboats, other in the control of the gardens, public-houses, pleasure vans, bishops' carriages, cockney horsemen, fishing boats, eattle drivers, pew openers, news vendors, soldiers on guard, policemen on duty, and thieves in waiting. Let them shut off the gas in their churches, put down the lamp lights in the streets, and trust in Providence; then their carries and consistency, will not be doubted the streets, and trust in Providence; then their carnestness and consistency will not be doubted. If they are not prepared to do this they are completely out of court, and not all the argument in the world will suffice to bring them back again. Will they dispute the interpretation of the fourth commandment? Or will bishops and gentlemen be consistent and give up the assistance of their menials on Sunday? I refer those who are not clear about the fourth commandment to Exodus, chap. xxxi. v. 15, "Six days may work be done; but on the seventh is the Sabbath of rest, holy to the Lord; whoseever doeth any work on work be done; but on the seventh is the Sabbath of rest, hely to the Lord; whoseever doeth any work on the Sabbath day he shall surely be put to DEATH." Will the glib talkers about principle and the word of the Lord God endorse this? Are they prepared to demand a penal code to coerce the consciences of those whose understandings they cannot persuade, that a law made for a peculiar people, and a barbarous time, may be enforced in a Protestant country in the nineteenth entury. The question becomes ridicalous when catherent way. The question becomes ridiculous when carried to its legitimate issue. Their arguments are a logical felo-de-se. They prove too much. No Englishman who sees the conclusions to which they inevitably lead who sees the conclusions to which they inevitably lead will have anything to do with them. Is all Christendom will have anything to do with them. Is all Christendom wrong and the self-appointed saints right? Has not the Church decreed that the first day of the week—our Sunday—shall take the place of the last day of the week—the Jewish Sabbath—that we may be jubilant on that day on which Christ rose from the dead. Does it not follow from this, that the Sabbath question has been settled for the last eighteen hundred years? Eng-

lishmen are not prepared to return to the Jewish Sab-bath with its penalties; let them be consistent and

give up the question.

The objectors on the ground of expediency are not more fortunate in their arguments, nor hardly so digni-fied in their opposition. No one pretends that going to the Crystal Palace on Sunday would make any one immoral. The principal objection made is, that it will facilitate a further encroachment on the time of the working men. Why should the opening of the Crystal Palace do that more than the opening of our parks, zoological gardens, railroads, tea-gardens, and a t sand other things already doing on the Sunday? reverend gentlemen do not know, working men do know, that employers can now command their services unday when the exigencies of trade demand it; that it is often done in every trade; that men cannot refuse, because refusal amounts to dismissal. What means the opposition? Those whose conscience forbids them going to the Crystal Palace on Sunday will stay away. Surely it is not supposed that those who desire to go to Church would be tempted to go to Sydenham? What right have those who do not desire to go to the Crystal Palace to interfere with those who do desire to Crystal Palace to interfere with those who do desire to go? The opposition may not think it, but their at-tempt to close the Crystal Palace on a Sunday is an offshoot of that bigotry that once attempted to dictate what a man should believe. Not all the eloquence of Doctors of divinity can conceal the cloven hoof. They would coerce those they cannot persuade. It cannot be they distrust the conscience of the elect? Is the service of God more repugnant than the service of art? Are the holy offices of religion less alluring than the offices of pleasure? They who think that the Crystal Palace will compete with their Church, disparage their creed, and insult their religion. This question rage their creed, and insuit their religion. This question is simply a moral question. An immense proportion of the people do go out on Sunday seeking pleasure. Shall that recreation be instructive, or shall it not? Shall it be refining or debasing, elevating and ennobling, or brutalising and sensual? Shall the suburban publichouses and tea-gardens receive the pleasure-seeking multitude, or shall the Crystal Palace at Sydenham? It is not a question between religion and pleasure, but It is not a question between religion and pleasure, but a question between higher and lower pleasures. For which will the saints record their votes? To me it seems there is no Protestant ground for making this a religious question, and that it will be greatly detrimen-tal to religion and opposed to the Protestant right of individual judgment, if religion is placed in opposition to the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday.-C. F. NICHOLLS.

10, Great WinchesterStreet, Old Broad-street, March 25, 1853.

THE SPIRIT-RAPPING PHENOMENA.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

-Permit me, if you conveniently can, the opportunity of affording Mr. Lewes a peg, on which to hang a few shreds of additional comments, in defence of his "hypothesis," relative to the spirit-rapping "impos-

Mr. Lewes considers that he has proved his hypothe-sis; but, if another explanation of the facts recorded by him be possible, what becomes of the "proof" he so confidently relies on?

Suppose, then, the spirits summoned to the séas saw through Mr. Lewes's scheme, and felt disposed to gratify him with his "proof?"

Here is another hypothesis, which many as cautious critics as Mr. Lewes may be disposed to accept, quite as readily as his own. He does not hesitate to impute, by anticipation, imposture to others, nor, in the realization of his hypothesis, to "act" an imposture himself; why should "the spirits" be denied their revenge upon Are there no wags out of the body as well as in Are we to dictate to the wag above how he is to treat the wag below?

Again, sinking the idea of waggery : concede that there is quackery, ignoble imposture, in the spirit-me-dium profession,—that the base and unworthy has, in this, as in most other relations, however sacred, become mixed up with the pure and true,—may not Mr. Lewes's crucial instance, and its results, have been seen to be needful, as a caution and a guide to enquirers, and, on this ground, "acted" by "the spirits?"

But, further, Mr. Lewes's hypothesis does not cover the whole facts of the phenomena. It does in no way explain the unexceptionably attested cases, recorded in the American literature on the subject, and in the rethe American literature on the subject, and in the records of private investigation, into which the vulgar notion of imposture, besides being excluded by the very nature of the occurrences described, is, on other grounds, wholly inadmissible. How, for instance, does it apply to the following case?—A pair of scissors is held, by the points, by a "medium," over a sheet of writing-paper. One of the persons present drops a

pencil into the thumb-hole of the scissors. Presently, the pencil stands apart from the steel, begins to more, and the hand of the medium is carried across the paper, and the signature of a person known to be dead appears! The father, or other near relative of the person is present, and, from some peculiarity in it, disputs is present, and, from some peculiarity in it, disputs the genuineness of the signature. The recent letter of the person are appealed to, and there the very sue peculiarity is found, and the exact correspondence of the two signatures demonstrated!

the two signatures demonstrated!

This case is reported in Horace Greeley's paper, the Tribune, and, if I mistake not, he vouches for the honour and capacity of his correspondent, who gives the original letter of the father, or relative of the alleged spirit-writer. I mention it from memory, but meeting the main facts of the record are as stated. certain the main facts of the record are as sta

I have myself seen nothing of the "Rapping" experiments. I have, however, seen so much of other equally mysterious things, in cognate relations, that I hesitate to accept an explanation of the "rappings," which implies so much credulity on the one side, and so much depravity on the other.

Having briefly thrown a new text before your accomplished collaborateur, I await his ever genial, hos. ever trenchant criticism, and am, Sir, yours, truly, Liverpool, March 21, 1853.

A TEST FOR THE SPIRIT-RAPPERS. (To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,-A very simple expedient would, I think, test the

A very simple expectent would, I think, test the validity of the pretensions of the Rappists.

Let the eyes, either of the "Medium" or the querist, or both, be carefully bandaged, and the letters and numerals shuffled and disarranged, and I have little doubt that both Dr. Ashburner and your correspondent Phocion, if they would attend a scance conducted under this arrangement, would, at the close of it, concur with this arrangement, would, at the close of it, concur win the bulk of your readers in opinion, that you have earned the warm thanks of the community by the ex-posure of an impious imposture, and one which might obviously be made subservient to most wicked and

mischievous purposes.

I myself, in common with all persons with whom I have conversed on the subject, consider your experiments conclusive now and for ever; but the result of a further experiment, conducted under the condition I have indicated, would, it is to be hoped, convince those whose incredulity, as in the case of Dr. Ashburner and Phocion, is only equalled by their credulity.

J. C.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEXT week we shall publish the first of Two Letters to the RIGHT HON. THOMAS MILNER GIBSON, M.P., "On the Govern-ment and the Working Man's Newspapers." By G. J. Hely.

oake.

G. Sunter.—We decline his letter for the reason that we have declined others which had great personal claims on contine. The class of opinion urged upon our columns has abadant voice in America and England; were it a proscribed opinion, the Leader, as ever, would give it utterance at any cost.

Okion elaborately admits the very point he professes to refute. Those who have not faith in the people should not costend for popular rights.

J. COMLEX.—His letter has been handed to the committee for carrying out the object to which it relates.

One who Trinks in Sickey.—The excellent object he in view was contemphated by Mr. Thornton Hunt's Political Exchange. We reserve the letter, as opportunity may seeme of putting it to a more practical use than its present insertion could reach.

H. UTTLEY.—The "Supplement' did not reach us. Will be nelose the said letter?

THE KING OF THE COUNTER.—He was a tall, thin man: rather round shouldered; weak at the knees, and trying to conceal the weakness in the breadth of his He wore a white cravat, and an absurdly trousers. He were a white cravat, and an assura-high shirt collar. His complexion was sallow; his ere were small, black, bright, and incessantly in motion-indeed, all his features were singularly mobile: they were affected by nervous contractions and spasms which were affected by nervous contractions and spasms whi were constantly drawing up and down in all direction the brow, the mouth, and the muscles of the chek. His hair had been black, but was now turning to a sort of iron-grey; it was very dry, wiry, and plential, and part of it projected almost horizontally over his forehead. He had a habit of stretching it in this direction, by irritably combing it out, from time to time, with his fingers. His lips were thin and colour-less the lines about the himself and the safety of the same than the safety of the same than the lines about the himself and the safety of the same than the safety of th time, with his fingers. His lips were thin and colum-less, the lines about them being numerous and strongly-marked. Had I seen him under ordinary circum-stances, I should have set him down as a little-mindel man; a small tyrant in his own way over those de-pendent on him; a pompous parasite to those shore him—a great stickler for the conventional respectabili-ties of life, and a great believer in his own infallibility. But he was Margaret's father: and I was determined But he was Margaret's father; and I was determed to be pleased with him.—Collins's Basil.

AY,

resently, to move, he paper, dead apper, se person disputes of erry same dence of the abory, but tated, expering the site of the second per the site of the second per the site of the sit

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Titerature.

Colles are not the legalators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—Edinburgh Review.

LETTERS ON SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Sericiest time has elapsed, since the publication of my two letters on the subject of Spontaneous Combustion, to have allowed correspondents to make the requisite researches for their replies, and, as it is not likely my more communications will now be forwarded, I lay before the reader all that has been received.

all that has been received.

In a private note, Charles Dickens, while expressing the utmost deference to the authority of Liebig and Owen, maintains his original position, beause he thinks it justified by the evidence. "If I take anything on ordence, I must take that," he says. And he cuumerates the sources where that evidence is drawn. The point of interest in his note, is an exphatic protest against my too hasty assumption, that, in adopting the notion of Spontaneous Combustion, he had not taken the trouble of investigating the subject; he assures me, on the contrary, that he "looked into a number of books, with great care, expressly to learn what the truth was. I examined the subject as a judge might have done, and without laying down any law upon the case."

I have already touched on this point of exidence.

I have already touched on this point of evidence, and need not recur to it Space is limited, and correspondents claim it. Here is the first letter. The writer announces a disbelief in the phenomenon, while advocating, on what he fancies scientific grounds, the possibility of the phenomenon pronounced by me impossible:—

DRIB LEWISS.—I read in the Leader your letters to the author of Bleak Hoss, on the subject of Spontaneous Combustion; but I don't think you have got quite to the bottom of this question.

Bis true that a 10 stone man contains upwards of 100 lbs. of water; and that to evaporate this water would take as much heat as is produced by 10 or 12 lbs. of god coal economically burned under a boiler.

But this water would take as much heat as is produced by 10 or 12 lbs. of god coal economically burned under a boiler.

But this same water, if decomposed, would separate into the best combustible, and the best supporter of combustion, known.

Again, if a part of this water were decomposed, the heat developed by its re-

campoilton (by the burning of its hydrogen in its oxygen) would suffice to evapo-nie more or less of the water remaining undecomposed.

The rital force, unknown and inscrutable as it is, yet presents several strong mologies with the galvanic force that serves to decompose water.

Thus, a man convulsed in epilepsy strikingly resembles a man convulsed by

commonly employed to help it. When the ashes under a boiler furnace are kept we, the vapour which rises and passes through the fire helps combustion so much as to save ten or twelve per cent. of the fuel which must else be consumed. This fact is all the more curious, that the same water added beforehand to the fuel gratly impedes combustion. Thus, every one knows that fresh wood (which contains about twenty per cent. of water) burns less freely and produces less heat than the same fiel when dried.

If then water suithdecause and water supplied may reported computation accorded

If, then, water wildarawn, and water supplied, may promote combustion according to the varying circumstances of the case, it is conceivable (though not proved) that part of the water in the body may be favourable to that very combustion which part of the water tends to prevent.

which part of the water tends to prevent.

Suppose, now, a concurrence of several extraordinary circumstances. Suppose for the normal quantity of water in the body to have been greatly diminished, whitively to the Nerve-power—the Vital Force—the inscrutable X, which we only how by its results. Suppose this Force itself, on the other hand, to be enormously sugmented, as in opilepsy, mania, &c.—suppose it to operate suddenly or rapidly as decomposing force upon a large proportion of the water;—suppose his suddenly and abnormally quickened eremacausis to be aided by the oxydation of fat, alcohol, and carbon, existing in exceptional superabundance in the body;—

suppose that of the undecomposed water a part is so presented to the hyming finel representation of the undecomposed water a part is so presented to the burning fuel as to aid its combustion—and thus, I think, it ceases to be inconceivable that the numinder of the water—the part adverse to combustion—may fail to overcome be as all.

by its cooling power the rapidly developed heat.

Any such combination of circumstances is excessively improbable, no doubt. But Any such combination of circumstances is excessively improbable, no doubt. But m also the alleged cases of spontaneous combustion are excessively rare. I don't after spontaneous combustion to be probable; and, for my own part, I have never sen any account of such a case sufficiently circumstantial and well authenticated to carry conviction to my own mind. I only say, that it strikes me as going too far to deny, a priori, the possibility of such an occurrence.

The observed convertibility of the imponderable forces might also, I think, be brought into the lists against your direct and absolute denial of the bare possibility of spontaneous combustion.

leought into the lists against your direct and absolute denial of the ware possession.

What is there more astonishing than to see a platinum wire first glowing red to, then running in drops like sealing wax, under the influence of a force developed by a relatively cold solution of acid acting on some metal plates?

What is there more astonishing than to see the electric cel strike dead the fishes which approach it—and that by an organ which, on dissection, offers none of the laws conditions of a powerful galvanic battery?

The water in a man's body is to a great extent diffused in films of almost molecular delicacy, amidst membranes permeated by the ramifying filaments of a merous network fed constantly with streams of force, strikingly analogous with the marvellous force of the galvanic battery and the electric cel. We cannot possily affirm that a sudden gush or an accelerated flow of the unknown galvanic-like zerve force may not, under abnormal circumstances, be produced, and develop around heat, either directly, or by its electric action, on the finely divided water aposed to its influence.

Such a last, intense, abnormal effort of life, concentrated because expiring, or prints expiring because concentrated, might, it seems to me, take the form of a findit as well as of a fit of convulsion (epilepsy), or of statue-stillness (catalepsy),

or of those various other modes of nerve-power aberration, only less marvellous than spontaneous combustion because more familiar.

While, therefore, I myself disbelieve in spontaneous combustion as an alleged fact not yet established by sufficient proof, I also consider the disproof insufficient to expunge such a phenomon from the category of possible events. And, allowing the latitude which the novelist may fairly claim in turning even legendary matter to account for our amusement, I should hardly be inclined to join in a very severe criticism on the author of Bleak House for bringing a hero or so, when done with, to this flery end. to this fiery end.

Believe me, dear Lewes, faithfully yours,

Believe me, dear Lewes, faithfully yours,

Ignis reasons more carelessly than philosophy can allow. I do not remember a case where more virtue was contained in an if. To say that water, if decomposed, would separate into the best combustible and the set supporter of combustion, is to begin the argument with one of those tremendous assumptions, which vitiate all conclusion, by implying that the person using it is reasoning beside the facts. If decomposed! How, when, where, is the water to be decomposed? What known conditions are there of the body which permit such an if? what facts of decomposition countenance it? Not one. Because electricity will, under certain conditions, and with certain intensities, decompose water, Ignis imagines that the "vital force" may be made to do so, because the "vital force" presents "several analogies with the galvanic force." But

1st. If the vital force presents several analogies with galvanic force, it also presents several striking differences; so much so, that no good physiologist believes in their identity. All attempts at proving the existence of an electric current, along a nerve actually engaged in carrying motor influence, have failed. If you tie a ligature round a nervous trunk, you destroy the conducting power of the nerves, but you do not impair its power of conducting electricity; or—a still more striking example—if a small piece of a nervous trunk be cut out, and replaced by an electric conductor, electricity will pass along the nerve, but the nerve force will not.

2nd. Supposing the brain to be a galvanic battery, and nothing else, it will not help the argument; the conditions for decomposing water do not exist in the body. Among many arguments, take this: water is decomposed by electricity, when it is interposed between two currents—timakes a break, and is decomposed. In the body, the electricity, if electricity it be, is always in closed currents.

3rd. Before we are entitled to speak of nerve force decomposing water, we must have some evidence that it does so; w

makes a break, and is decomposed. In the body, the electricity, if electricity it be, is always in closed currents.

3rd. Before we are entitled to speak of nerve force decomposing water, we must have some evidence that it does so; we must know of certain facts which warrant the assumption. None are known. Until Ignis can show an instance of water in the body being decomposed, leaving both elements free, as is the case when decomposed by electricity, he is not entitled to "suppose" anything of the kind.

Ignis cites the fact of water being thrown on coals, under a boiler, thereby saving the fuel; but he misapprehends the real process. Vapour of water can no more assist combustion, than water itself! and I am surprised to find any one supposing that it could. There are several reasons for damping coals; but it has been proved, over and over again, that the steam does not increase the heat of burning fuel; it merely alters the place of highest temperature in the furnace, always raising it higher in the fire. This is in consequence of the carbonic oxide and hydrogen being produced in the lower part of the fire, which are burned again in the upper part. There is no gain of heat, but the heat is better distributed. The water on coals may also produce a draft, by the steam, and diminish the quantity of smoke. Anything, in short, but become itself more combustible than water. Then, as to what Ignis says about the electric organ of the torpedo, let him examine one, and he will find he is in error. The organ is constructed like a galvanic pile.

So wut for the fact and every appreciation of Ignis. Mr. Bedford who ad

in error. The organ is constructed like a galvanic pile.

So much for the facts and suppositions of Ignis. Mr. Redford, who addresses the second letter, heaps fact upon fact, illustration upon illustration, but I cannot clearly see his drift, though I have read his letter many times. Here it is :-

My dear Lewes,—You certainly have put a considerable damper upon spontaneous combustion; but I think I can see a spark left yet that with a little fanning will at any rate keep the subject warm. At starting, however, I must beg you to understand that I am not a believer in spontaneous combustion of the living body, and altogether repudiate Professor Apjohn's theory; still more am I suspicious of the best authenticated cases, having had a pretty good schooling as to what may be "authenticated" in many experiments about mesmerism. I can't agree with Dickens that the subject is already so well understood as to require no elucidation, any more than I can with you that spontaneous combustion is a physical impossibility. The question involves some very interesting matters, upon which, and from neutral ground, I wish to offer a few words rather as suggestions than assertions, and far be it from me to take up the cudgels for one so able as Dickens. I am only a volunteer on the side of Nature.

You will not misunderstand me if I say that in asserting the impossibility of this phenomenon you seem to me to have yielded up your usual breadth of treatment to the authorities of science—piled Owen on Graham against the thought even.

I. As to your position that a phenomenon which is contrary to science, and has never occurred, is impossible. What is possible and impossible can only be predicated in the mathematics. We can say, by experience, such and such a thing loccur again; but we are hardly justified in saying anything is impossible because it seems so "in our philosophy," and has never been known to have occurred. Suppose a set of eternal spirits, "souls" as we say, conversing, they might say or think with great apparent truth, "Oh, it is impossible that dust of the earth could ever be like us, could ever be made to think and feel and have a will." So it might be said of your impossible position that a lamp-post, which is an iron one, I presume, is so far similar to an elm as a plum-pudding is to a bunch of grapes; it is all iron instead of being chiefly wood with little iron as the elm. The list of minals substances (amongst them iron) contained and forming part of the living animals and plants is a surprising one. Moreover, what we are content to call "the elementary bodies" are, as you will be the first to admit, possibly only modifications of the same matter; and you will remember that many substances have two, or even three, different states, each possessing different properties, yet consisting, according to present chemical analysis, of the same elements, and being nominally the

ne thing. There was a time when a chemist would have pronounced this trimorphism impossible.

II. The validity of your objection, that the body, consisting of four-fifths water, will not burn, must be admitted, but whether it is conclusive, I doubt, upon the following grounds, concerning the condition of this water of the tissues.

1. There are visible differences between the moisture of raw flesh and common "wetness." It is erroneous to consider the body contains water as a sponge

man "wetness." It is erroneous to consider the body contains water as a sponge does; this is precisely what it does not do, for the water cannot be similarly squeezed out. Neither can raw flesh be said to be "wet;" it does not part with its moisture readily, not until its structure is destroyed, just like those crystals which part with their water of crystallization and lose their form at the same time. Under the microscope the water of the tissues is not perceptible as water, then how does this water of life exist in the body? We should be presuming, I think, if we were to conclude it was in the form with which we are so familiar.

2. There are conjectural differences between the fluid within the blood-yessels and the meist tissue (parenchyma) without, founded on the changes which occur in assimilation and the heat attending them. The chemical fact that liquids contain more combined best than solids, is important in purpose or the largest properties.

contain more combined heat than solids, is important in physiology, and brings with it even a more important fact, viz. that a substance passing from a liquid into a solid state gives out heat. You will see the bearing of these facts in reference to the heat produced by the nutrition of the body, the whole nutrient matter being in the liquid form in the blood-vessels, and having to become solid in the

various structure

3. There are instances of sensible alterations in the form of water attended with evolution of heat. The changes of form, and with them of heat, of which water is susceptible, are some of them familiar enough, e.g. in slaking lime, when the heat will rise greatly above the boiling point, and this is due to the water changing from water as we see it to that form which it takes in union with the lime. Another example, in the water changing from water as we see it to that form which it takes in union with the line. Another example is in the setting of plaster of Paris. And so in the mixing of water with sulphuric acid, the temperature will reach 300°; the union of alcohol with water is also accompanied with sensible heat, and these two examples are well illustrative of our point, because the whole of the substances concerned retain the fluid state, and thus point to a fluid condition of

water different from uncombined water.

4. There are examples in nature, of water combined in a peculiar way and associated with heat. In the whole economy of the globe you know the vital importance of this combined water, its use in heating, cooling, and nourishing; that all living things cannot exist without it, and that some inorganic things are equally dependent on it. Seeds, which may be said to consist of the living matter in its most concentrated form, owe their potentiality to this water; many retain oil for a consist of the living matter in its most concentrated form, owe their potentiality to this water; many retain oil for a child water is the concentrated form. similar purpose. Now, reflecting that heat is equally necessary to life with water, is there no link between these two universal agents; do they not work conjointly? for we find that water cannot exist without its heat, and actually contains a larger quantity of combined heat than any other substance in nature, oil being the next. Hence an important use of these fluids is to be a sort of reservoir of heat, to maintain the temperature, and with it the life of the organism.

Now it requires no great stretch of speculation to say that any change in the constitution of the water of the body would be attended with a disturbance of its heat, and might be attended with a great evolution of heat. So I think we may see how the water of the body is not much of an obstacle to spontaneous combition, on the contrary, that it is even a possible nidus for such a phenomenon.

III. As to the burning of things saturated with water.

1. There are examples of the burning of water, in the laboratory. do not attach much importance in reference to our subject, but remind you of some

em rather to set off what Nature can do.

Water is directly inflammable. Potassium and several other things set water on fire, in actual flame; and so in the experiment of wrapping a crystal of nitrate of copper with a drop of water in tinfoil, flame instantly bursts out, the hydrogen gas of the water being the substance which flames; there is, too, a well-known experiment of boiling water at one end of a short tube, and, so to speak, burning it at

2. There are examples in nature of inflammable substances (gases) produced, and

even ignited, from wet organic matter.

My belief has for a long time been, that water will one day become both our and fuel; we have already seen how it contains abundance of heat - the pro blem is, how to present carbon to the elements of water in a way to induce the union of it with the hydrogen, so as to produce a gas like the common gas of the rects.* Nature solves it constantly at the bottom of every pool, and the fairy ame of "Will o' the Wisp" is an example, not only of the spontaneous production of inflammable gas, but of spontaneous lighting. So, though we say wet vegetable matter will not burn, yet the more water the sooner it becomes combustible; neither will wet animal matter make a very good fire in our hands, yet nature makes it burn brightly. I don't attach so much importance to these facts in reference to this division of the subject, because it is not the wet thing which burns but its product, which is free from water; still the product being combustible in a high degree, possesses a certain value in the general bearing of the argument. more direct example is the "heating" and spontaneous inflammation of grass and other green crops when piled in large masses, and the wetter the better, the water an important agent in the combustion. Organic matter is somehow connected with these effects; then how if any similar condition could be established in the living organism and in an animal highest in the scale?

IV. As to the quasi combustion going on in the healthy body.

We are apt to forget that at every moment as we live we are giving out two highly combustible substances from our lungs; it is true, we do not exhale charcoal or plumbago, or coke or diamond, and hydrogen gas; but we do get rid of these noxious elements, nicely wrapped up and diluted, as it were, with oxygen, and exactly in the same form as charcoal fumes and steam.

Now carbon, as we have seen of water, comes to pervade the living body in some form with which we are unacquainted, so that, for all we know, the elements of carburetted hydrogen (coal gas) might come in contact in some very subtile and "nascent" state eminently disposing for union. Where the elements exist, it would be presumptuous to say that any compound of them was impossible. 8 port may also, I think, be afforded to the argument from the effect which divided substances exercise upon gases and vapours—spongy platinua, for a which instantly burns ethereal and spirituous vapours at a red heat, and which instantly burns etheren and spirituous valous at a red men, at a hydrogen into a flame; now the state of transpiration of gas and vapor, to membrane, as in the lungs, will bear, without much forcing, a fair analysis memorane, as in the imags, with cear, without and if it were necessary to prove the age of the lungs to the production of chemical union, we need only notice the between the air taken in and that which comes out. You have referred by cases of luminous breath in spirit drinkers, and animal luminosity, both of the phenomena are yet to be explained by science.

Supposing, then, that an abnormal condition of the carbon and hydrom arise in the blood, that fluid might become inflammable, and the struclungs, the organ which is the greatest source of the natural heat of the belt as be a favouring condition for the first spark; just as it starts and sustains the of combustion which arises at birth and is inseparable from life.

V. As to some results of disease.

V. As to some results of disease.

1. Concerning phosphorus:—The living body is such a laboratory of that one hardly dare say he understands its healthy and normal actions, all that the rationale of diseased action is truly made out. It does seem rate posterous to rely upon the generation of phosphuretted hydrogen in the tending for the reasons you have stated, but because the secretion of the posterous in the interior substance of the body, not in those parts in each with the air, and adapted for transpiration, as the lungs are; yet you will that bony matter, containing the phosphates, is deposited in all parts by a section, so that phosphorus is there in some form. In lepra, however, a other diseases of the skin, phosphoric acid, in combination, is abandantly cover the whole surface of the body? The copious deposit of the phosphasis the urinary organs is also worth mentioning, because it frequently occurs in the of intemperate habits. of intemperate habits.

I don't know whether the deposit of the phosphates in the coats of the line vessels is more connected with drunkenness than old age and general depying it is also a curious fact. Here, too, perhaps might be named, those cares stances of diseased growths, such as the production of perfect teeth and here parts where they ought not to be; but these cases, like their allied on, the entozoa and parasitics, I would refer to chiefly as examples of the unaccount

2. Concerning carbon and hydrogen:—The notion of permeation of the by alcohol in drunkards is not worth much; and as you say, if it did the be by alcohol in definancia in the world not be burnt with it; but here, again, it may be asked, does not also the blood-vessels bodily, and act as some poisons were proved to do by Nicola In such case we should have the addition of a very inflammable hydro the blood; and if such a state of things were kept up for years, as it often as is no telling, what with the diversion of the natural precess of assimilation the constant exhalation from the lungs of something very much akin to abid what might not occur, not to mention the fact that the breath has been see le nous in such cases. In the disease called diabetes, sugar, which for the shift argument we might call a form of alcohol, is abundantly secreted from the blod. w sugar, as all know, is highly inflammable, and the disease is very on in drunkards.+

Before passing to the next section, I would suggest, may not the presents much more than the natural quantity of oxydizable matter in the system hals the decarbonizing in the lungs being carried into the destruction of the time by fire?-and if the blood were the combustible material, the body would burn line ball of cotton.

3. Concerning water.

Dropsy of the tissues and of the cavities is a common disease of drunkard; al often remarked extensive vesications under the bandages applied to the limit and body of persons of that habit. Is this the way nature gets rid of the am heat produced by over-stimulus of the heart and lungs? Of course, all the of water contain their, specific heat. A static cholera is a disease which case at the water of the body to be poured out at the intestinal surface; you know the the water of the body to be poured out at the measurement without the patient becomes icy cold, the breath is cold, and the blood can't flow because it so thick, "like treacle"—death soon occurs. But the best remedy for choice is supply plenty of water. I found this out by accident in 1832. A poor dying victim, as we thought her, craved desperately for water. She might have be anything else she asked for, as her case seemed hopeless. Well, she drank to pailfuls in six hours, and soon got warm, and was nearly well. After this 1 risk aριστον μεν υδωρ, and threw physic to the dogs. Thus, abstraction of the value. of the body produces death by cold; addition of water supplies heat.

VI. Real spontaneous combustion.

You are aware that many substances, especially those of an organic nature, tend to heat and ignite spontaneously. Besides the grass and green cross already mentioned, greasy cotton, wool, and flax, oils and spirits, coal dust, and powered charcoal. Now, in all these cases we have a large quantity of carbon and hydrox, or organizable postfor a grain and power or a grain of the carbon and spirits. Then have a large quantity of carbon and hydrox, or organizable postfor an experimental carbon and spirits. or oxydizable matter, with water or oil; the analogue of the condition I have been trying to point out as possible in the human body.

I have often heard you praise the speculator in science at the expense of the hodman. If I have failed to gain your favour, I shall certainly escape the obstalternative; for what I have written brings, alas! no bricks to the building. Let me atone by a moral. The universal affection of our race for the supernium, the love of a miracle, the determination to hunt up mysteries and try to she them, is not a bad tendency. When not counterpoised by the "positive tendency, by a wholesome resolve to apply the two and two make four principal

* In connexion with this, let me remind you of the schoolboy's trick of fixing the mouth closely upon the cloth of a boy's jacket, on the shoulder, e.g., and then breaking forcibly through it: the spot will speedily become so hot as to give the senation of burning, and make a red mark on the skin. So vapour of a moderate temperature, passing through a substance in a minutely divided state, such as cloth, were till, or metallic network, may be made to yield a degree of heat far above the general temperature of that vapour. What would be the result of compelling the lungs to transpar an extraordinary quantity of vapour, perhaps even of an etherous nature?

† The condition called "blown" in cattle, which occurs after the animal has salm to

an extraordinary quantity of vapour, perhaps even of an etherous nature?

† The condition called "blown" in cattle, which occurs after the animal has calm is fully of green food, is caused by the production of carburetted hydrogen in the stometh farmers are well aware of the inflammable nature of the contents. You refer to these cases in your notice of Liebig's opinions; for my part, they are not of so much as they are interesting, because the gas is not is the tissues; and the phenomena is only an example of the digestive powers being overcome, as it were, by other and strongs chemical affinities; so far, indeed, it has a bearing on the subject.

I remember "a pestilent Frenchman" once showing me plans, with an explanaon, of an apparatus for producing street gas by bringing powdered coal and steam
gether in a closed chamber beated to high temperature; the precise method I forget,
st my impression was, that it was a valuable and sound discovery, although it might
impossible to work it here for several reasons, and so it went back to Paris.

URDAY

which many am, for empired at, and igni-rapour, three analogy to be the adaptor we the differ-referred to the both of which

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to everything, we get all the metaphysical vagaries about "vital force," "mental principle," and the "vis medicatrix nature;" yet it is the same disposition that leads the most positive of the scientific to be always treading upon the confines of howledge, hovering between the known and the unknown, led captive by the charm of mystery. It is when the qualities of the hodman are combined with the treest of the speculator that any territory is reclaimed.

After all said and done, does one not constantly feel annihilated by the profound "bes" and "why" at the bottom of everything; and even when we think we know the first yet still the last remains like a great gulf, that seems to say, "not so fast, little man;" and we pull up with the inward whisper, "truly man's knowledge at his best estate is ignorance," Ever, my dear Lewes, yours sincerely,

GEORGE REDFORD.

There are many things in this letter which seem to me more than disputable, but they would require too lengthy a comment. Let me briefly say, that in pronouncing Spontaneous Combustion impossible, I am not arrogating a knowledge of all that is possible, I am simply taking my stand on this position of science,—viz., when you assert what is contradicted by all our morledge, we paonounce it impossible, until you can show how it may be possible; the onus rests on you. Now, every attempt to show the possibility of Spontaneous Combustion, is ludicrously wide of the mark; and, until some possibility be shown, I shall continue to pronounce it impossible. Let me take, as an illustration, the electric telegraph. Some years ago, if any one had assured you that he could convey a message from London to Liverpool, and get back the answer in ten minutes, you would have declared that to be impossible. So it was. And, as long as you were not shown the possibility, you were right to be incredulous. I do not say that Spontaneous Combustion is absolutely impossible; but I asy that all we know pronounces it impossible, and the evidence by which it is supposed to be proved, is not evidence for a scientific mind, until the possibility of the fact be shown. Within the circle of our experience, the phenomenon is physically impossible; bring into that circle some new light, which shall make the phenomenon possible, and the evidence, then, may have its weight, but not till then.

This is what H. M'C. does not appreciate; for, in his letter to the Belful Mercury. he somewhat naïvely refers to the recorded cases, as if I had not already examined them! But he seems to have read my letters with very little attention, since he can see in them no other reasons than those he refers to:—

with very little attention, since he can see in them no other reasons than those he refers to :-

Sin,—The ingenious Editor of the Leader has impugned the incident in Bleak Hose, by which Mr. Dickens gets rid of Krook, and now calls on Mr. Dickens to make some "qualifying statement," so as to avoid propagating an error—(Leader, February 12, p. 163.) The grounds on which the Editor of the Leader seems to place confidence are, first, the opinion of Liebig, who asserts that the evidence for "spontaneous combustion" is invalid; secondly, that, as the living human frame cutains sincty per cent. of water, it "cannot burn." Liebig's reasoning, however, is inconclusive in itself, while, at the same time, he opposes recorded facts—facts at least recorded, and as credibly attested, as it is reasonable to expect of human records centrally.

at least recorded, and as credibly attested, as it is reasonable to expect of human records generally.

The case of Ann Nelis, South Frederick-street, Dublin, is attested by the late Dr. Taomy. That of Mrs. Peacock, occurring in Limerick, is recorded in the Mathodists' Magazine for 1808, and is attested by Mr. Wood. Mrs. Stout perished thus—that is to say, of human combustion, termed spontaneous—in 1808, at Coote-hill, in Cavan.—Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, vol. i. p. 450. I have understood that an instance, of which the details were hushed up, occurred some years since in Belfast. I do not see very well how we are to repudiate the instances adverted to in the Annual Register, the Transactions of the Royal Society, the Acta Medica of Copunhagen, the Journal of Medicine, and Revue Médicale, the Journal of the hospital of Hamburgh, and the Journal of Florence. The cases related by Vicq-d'Azyr, Le Cat, Julia Fontenelle, Marc, and others, seem as authentic as it is reasonable to desire. These cases are reported from different quarters, and from all parts of the world. It is hardly fair to discredit, because we do not exactly understand them. I met one instance, within my own practice; Dr. Marsh records another, of lambent flame occurring on the living surface, a very inexplicable, but not the less true, phenomenon.

Most medical men give up the idea of "spontaneous" combustion, conceiving that it must in every case be accidental. Nevertheless, Treviranus remarks that this is far from proved. Neither in the famous case of the monk Bertholi, nor in the instances recorded by Lair, is there any mention of exterior fire. Nay, in the second by Scherf, in Kopp's Jahrbuch, it is expressly stated (ausdrücklich bemerkt) that there was no fire, meaning hearth-fire or candle, in the chamber where the combustion, that of an habitual brandy timpler, had ensued.—Tecriranus. Reidonie.

the instances recorded by Lair, is there any mention of exterior fire. Nay, in the second by Scherf, in Kopp's Jahrbuch, it is expressly stated (ausdrücklich bemerkt) that there was no fire, meaning hearth-fire or candle, in the chamber where the combustion, that of an habitual brandy tippler, had ensued.—Treviranus, Biologie, Band. V., S. 135. Rudolphi remarks, in general terms, that it is a mere notion to suppose that the body, in order to burn, must necessarily be impregnated with pirit.—Grundriss der Physiologie, B. I., S. 197. Although the majority of persons who suffered from "spontaneous combustion," so termed, were fat, elderly, hard-drinking females, these conditions were not realized in all cases. In the very singular instance, recorded by Richond de Brus, in the Archives Génerales de Médecine, in 2 young man of twenty-four, rather lean than otherwise, it is stated that the fingers actually took fire on coming casually in contact with burning sulphur, and that bluish flames reappeared, even after the hands had been withdrawn from the cold water in which they had been immersed at onee to still the combustion and the pain. Still more remarkable is the case of a young seamstress whose left hand inflamed spontaneously, and where the combustion was with difficulty stayed after repeated immersion in fluid. The mention of this case appears in the Annalen der feanmance Heilkunde, transferred to the 8th volume of the second edition of the Dictionacire de Médecine, p. 426, in an article on this curious subject by an able pathologist, the late M. Breschet, whom I had the pleasure of knowing in Paris. Spontaneous combustion, assuredly, rarely if ever ensues; nevertheless, there is not a shadow of doubt, that, in numbers of instances, individuals, mostly fat elderly persons, of intemperate habits, have been burnt alive, their clothes and persons having been casually set fire to, either during ordinary sleep, fits of intoxication, or the anesthesia induced by the fumes of burning charcoal. In the case related by Le

any more than it did with the ancients, or in the modern cruel practice of juridical cremation. In the Hotel Dieu there were always frightful burns from the inflamed garments alone. I have seen the skin and sub-cutaneous cellular tissue completely burnt away. It is necessary to bear in mind, that in the great majority of individuals who are the subjects of these accidents, there is an immense deposit of anhydrous, or comparatively anhydrous, fat immediately beneath the surface, exclusive of interstitial fatty deposits. This substance, fire being applied through the medium of the garments or bedelothes, aliments the flames as perseveringly and effectively as oil does the ordinary wick of a lamp. After the studies of the anatomist are concluded, the remains are frequently subjected to cremation, and are found to consume readily enough. Dupuytren, surgeon to the hospital of the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, whose experience in burns was immense, was wont, indeed, to consider the burns from human combustion, by some termed "spontaneous," as a sixth form of burns. In these cases, which may be said to include the burns taking place beside lime-kilns, where asphyxia is induced by the respiration of the carbonic oxide and carbonic acid given off during the process of lime-burning, the ordinary asphyxia from the respiration of charcoal fumes, the intoxication from strong drink, and the inaensibility from "fits," the confingration of the garments of the sufferers, alimented by the futty matters of the human frame, is found, by experience, quite sufficient, if prolonged, not only to destroy life, but, in certain cases, to ensure the disintegration of the frame itself. Hence, for any showing to the contrary, Mr. Dickens may consume his Krock by human combustion, by some termed spontaneous, if he please. Putting my own conclusions saide, the practical experience of Dupuytren, it will be obvious, quite outweighs the comparatively hypothetical averments of Liebig.

I am, sir, &c.

H. M·C. I am, sir, &c.

I might declare his letter rests upon the evidence of the Methodists' Magazine, with about the same justice as he declares my letters to rest on Liebig's opinion, and on the fact that the body "cannot burn." His reference to the eastern practice of cremation, shows, that, in spite of the careful way I endeavoured to guard against misapprehension, he has understood me to deny that the body can be burned. Did I not say that by the word "burn" I meant "ignite?" And is not ignition absolutely necessary for the propagation of the fire from one part of the body to the other?

other?

H. M'C's letter contains nothing I have not already answered, except the citation of Dupuytren. I am too much occupied with other things to search after Dupuytren's statement, but must call attention to the fact, that Dr. Beck, in his Medical Jurisprudence, gives us to understand Dupuytren was decidedly opposed to a belief in Spontaneous Combustion and Beck tries to get rid of the opposition, by saying Dupuytren was more an anatomist than a chemist!

H. M'C. has, however, addressed another letter to the Belfust Mercury more deserving of attention.

cury, more deserving of attention.

Sir,—Since the remarks which you had the kindness to insert, I met with the following singular recent instance of human combustion, which is, I conceive, of sufficient interest to deserve further publicity. The narration is from the pen of Dr. Grigor, of Nairn, and appears in The Edinburgh Journal of Medical Science, Dec., 1852.

I am, Sir, H. M.C.

sufficient interest to deserve further publicity. The narration is from the pen of Dr. Grigor, of Nairn, and appears in The Edinburgh Journal of Medical Science, Dec., 1852.

"On the evening of the 29th of July last, the body of John Anderson, et. 50, about five feet four inches in height, and of a spare habit, a carter of wood from the forest of Darnaway to the pier of Nairn, and a motorious dram-drinker, was a found dead by the road-side, seven miles from Nairn, and in a state of combustion, the process having proceeded so far as blackening and charring of the body and head, and complete disfiguration of the features, so much so, that the person was a colly recognised from his horses and carts being known. The case was taken up medico-legally by the Procurator-Fiscal of the County of Nairn, and I was requested to inspect the body, and report. On approaching the unfortunate man's dwelling, on the forencon of 31st July, I found that the funeral had passed on to the churchyard of the parish of Dyke; and, after a little explanation to the attendants, I succeeded in getting a hurried autopsy within the church. On removing the grave-sheet, I found a black, incinerated, and stiffened body. The legs and arms were crossed; the latter raised from the chest. The position was one of case; and the body had not been touched since first rolled up. The eyes, cars, and nose were burned away; teeth clenched; and from the mouth bubbled out some white froth and gas. The lining membrane on the inside of the lips and checks was quite burned; also the edges of the tongue, and the hair and skin of the head. The skin and cellular tissue of the body were much charred; the thighs not to the same extent; and the burning had ceased about midway between the knees and feet, where there was a reddish and slightly blistered line. The back was not so much destroyed. The pharynx, escophagus, &c., exhibited no appearance of burning. The villous coat throughout was much congested, and that of the stomach presented those charty, and the partynx,

almost knew him to carry lucifers. The dress was a woollen shirt, canvas frock corduroy trousers, and 'a wide-a-wake.' The weather was very warm and dry. When a little farther on his way homewards, smoke was seen rising up from the cart in which the man was, and which contained a good deal of hay, by a herd-boy on a neighbouring rising ground, about one-fourth of a mile distant. The man was next seen to descend from the cart, to stand, then to stagger and fall. The horses stood still. In a few minutes, smoke again appeared from the ground, when the boy ran down, and found the body lifeless, black, disfigured, and burning. He hurried to a cottage close by, and returned with a woman having a water-pail, with which they drew water several times from a rivulet almost at their feet, and thereby extinguished the burning body and garments. The position was on the back, inclining to one side; arms and legs as before-mentioned. The time that elapsed, between the boy seeing the man come down from his cart and the water being dashed on, is represented as not more than fifteen minutes. The body was wrapped into a sheet, and removed home. The pipe was found lying below the body with the cap on, apparently as it had been put into his hands. The clothes were all consumed, except the lower parts of the legs of the trousers, where the burning had ceased, and a small portion of the shirt, frock, and hat, immediately between the ceased, and a small portion of the shirt, frock, and hat, immediately between the body and the ground. There was none of the hay burned.

"Remarks.—The case at first sight appeared to me to have arisen from the clothes having by some means caught fire, and the smoke therefrom producing death by asphyxia—the subject being much intoxicated; but second thoughts demonstrated a few points not reconcileable to my mind with this view, such as the position on the back, &c.—the event taking place in the open air—rigidity of the limbs—no trace of fire—and the rapidity and extent of the combustion that this latter (corporated with the accounts of restricts; sutters, and others who have been latter (compared with the accounts of martyrs, suttees, and others who have been consumed, and the great quantity of fuel and the time that have been required), and no apparent struggle or attempt having been made to cast off the burning gar-ments, or to quench the flames in the brook running alongside, whilst the man was ments, or to quench the manes in the brook running alongstate, whilst the man was not at all in a state of insensibility from his potations, led me to the belief, that it was no ordinary combustion from the application of fire. I have, then, been induced to regard it as a case of progressive igneous decomposition, commencing during life without the application or approach of any hot or burning body, as believed in by several continental physiologists of eminence. Such a state of matters I know has been regarded by many as almost fabulous; but the numbers of general instances from good authorities, and from all parts of the world, of spontaneous combustion, or, as Beck more properly terms it, preternatural combusti-bility of the human body, and written on by Dr. Mason Good, and received into the Statistical Nosology from the General Register Office, now in the hands of most medical practitioners under the appellation of Catacausis Ebriosa, show that the doctrine cannot be wholly set aside."

If you read this attentively, you will be amazed at the credulity which could accept such a case as evidence. Not to lay stress on the chief testimony being a toll-keeper and a herd-boy, persons from whom one would little expect accurate descriptions, let me only refer to these points. 1st. The body was charred, burned as it always is when the clothes take fire, The body was charred, burned as it always is when the clothes take fire, and that only superficially. 2nd. His dress was woollen shirt, canvas frock, corduroy trousers. 3rd. He was drunk at the time, and in a cart full of hay. 4th. He had a lighted pipe in his hand, which was found under his body. 5th. The clothes were consumed, except where the burning of the body had ceased,—or, to put it more accurately, the burning of the body ceased, where the burning of the clothes ceased. And then let me ask whether there is anything wonderful in the cause of his death? It is simply a case of a man's clothes catching fire, and smouldering on him, charring his flesh as it burned.

Turning back, for a moment, to the letters of Ignis and Mr. Redford, I

Turning back, for a moment, to the letters of Ignis and Mr. Redford, I find in them statements which may mislead those who have not anatomical knowledge. Ignis assures me that the water is diffused in films of mical knowledge. Ignis assures me that the water is diffused in films of molecular delicacy, amidst membranes permeated by filaments of nerves. And Mr. Redford, because the water of the tissues is not perceptible as water, inclines to the supposition that the water may exist under some other form. What these writers mean, I cannot say, but, to prevent mistake, it should be stated, that the water in the body exists as water; it is present, largely, in all the fluids, holding them in solution; it is present among the cell contents of all the cells which make up the tissues, and it is present in the interstices of the tissues, where it is maintained mechanically by capillary attraction as in approace.

nically, by capillary attraction, as in a sponge.

I am unwilling to prolong this discussion, by noticing the other points which seem objectionable, and leave the correspondence in the reader's hands. G. H. LEWES.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

Apsley House.

London: Addey and Co., 1853

IT is quite possible to have more than enough of the best things, and it must be confessed that the public have been dosed with black-draughts of prose and verse, in the shape of "lives" and "deaths" of the Duke, till those "who came to grieve remained to yawn." There is one of the stanzas, however, in this admonitus locorum, by Mr. Charles Cole, that deserves to be remembered, as it expresses a testimony too often forgotten. It is to the memory of

The Unknown Beroes.

"Others there were, heroes, though all unknown, Their names unblazon'd on Fame's glorious roll, No Epitaph is theirs, no Bronze, no Stone; Their deeds unsung, their patriot deaths unshown, Yet hearts still throb that keep their memory green, With silent sighs and solemn tears unseen."

A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. By H. B. Stowe.

The Condition and Education of Poor Children in English and in German Towns. By
J. Kay, M.A.

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Poems, Narvative and Lyrical. By E. Arnold. J. Kay, M.A.

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Francis Macphersons.

Kent and Co.

A Plea for the Botanic Practice of Medicine. By John Shelton.

The Forbidden Book. 2 vols.

The Stratford Shakepere. Edited by Charles Knight.

The Olidia's Second Letter Book.—The Child's First Reading-Book.—The Child's First Word-Book.

By H. J. Holyoake.

Rosaline's Dream, in Four Dreams; and other Poems. By John Nevay.

J. Watson.

James Hogg.

ALEXANDER SMITH'S POEMS.

Poems. By Alexander Smith.

We have a certain pride in Alexander Smith. Not only have these columns been frequently enriched by beautiful passages of his wring, not only have we had to fight a battle for his right as a poet to express in sincere beauty the sincere language of passion, but we also sounded a loud trumpet in his praise till its echoes reached the ear of a publisher who has had the honour and the sagacity to behave liberally to an unknown man of genius! Mr. Bogue will find that he has made a good calculation in making a generous offer; for if Alexander Smith be not ere long recognised as a real poet, in the most serious and exclusive sense of the word, we will burn our pens and renounce for ever the judicial seat!

the judicial seat!
Our readers know the chariness with which we use the terms Our readers know the chariness with which we use the terms genius and poet, terms so prodigally scattered through the periodicals of the day that they almost lose their significance—like an old piece of money fingered through miscellaneous commerce till the efficies be scarcely traceable—when, therefore, we say, that Alexander Smith is a poet and a man of unmistakeable genius, we are giving praise beyond the power of epithets. That he has many faults and short comings we admit; but these are so obvious, they lie so on the surface of his writing, that we do not care to dwell on them; and we shall better consult the reader's pleasure by reserving our space for extracts that will display the luxuriant imagery and exquisite felicity of expression which herald in him the great poet he will be, when age and ripe experience lend their graver accents to his verse.

At present the subjects he delights to paint are the stars, the sea, the rivulets, and boyish love. Full as his poems are of love, however, the love is only that of young desire quickened by an sesthetic sense of beauty; companionship of spirits he does not yet conceive. It is the light in the eyes of his mistress, the sunbeams playing through her hair, the passion of her lip which, when pressed to his, lifts his spirit to such exaltation that (to use his own grand phrase) he "seems to walk on thrones!" as if kingdoms were the only stepping stones for one so supremely raised above other mortals by his bliss! This it is which the young poet sings of because this, and this only, has he felt. He is but one-and-twenty!

One cannot say much for the substance of his poems; but their form is exquisitely poetical. He has nothing to sing of but Nature and his own emotions. He makes his Muse a harpsichord whereon he plays fragments of melody, practising his hand till some great "symphony of song be born within him. Therefore our extracts will convey an accurate idea of the volume—at least they will convey an idea of his powers; especially of the prodigal felicity of his images. Read, for example, these variations on his favourite theme—the stars:—

"As when, upon a racking night, the wind

- "As when, upon a racking night, the wind Draws the pale curtains of the vapoury clouds, And shows those wonderful mysterious voids, Throbbing with stars like pulses."
- "This wood I've entered oft when all in sheen The princely Morning walks o'er diamond dews, And still have lingered, till the vain young Night Trembles o'er her own beauty in the sea.'
- "The sun is dying like a cloven king In his own blood; the while the distant moon Like a pale prophetess, whom he has wronged, Leans eager forward, with most hungry eyes, Watching him bleed to death, and, as he faints, She brightens and dilates; revenge complete, She walks in lonely triumph through the night."
- "A mighty purpose rises large and slow From out the fluctuations of my soul, As, ghost-like, from the dim and tumbling sea Starts the completed moon."

" I read and read Until the sun lifted his cloudy lids And shot wild light along the leaping deep, Then closed his eyes in death. I shed no tear, I laid it down in silence, and went forth Burdened with its sad thoughts: slowly I went; And, as I wandered through the deepening gloom, I saw the pale and penitential moon Rise from dark waves that plucked at her, and go Sorrowful up the sky."

Read these upon the sea:

" Better for man, Were he and Nature more familiar friends! His part is worst that touches this base world. Although the ocean's inmost heart be pure, Yet the salt fringe that daily licks the shore Is gross with sand."

"If ye are fair, Mankind will crowd around you, thick as when The full-faced moon sits silver on the sea, The eager waves lift up their gleaming heads Each shouldering for her smile."

"Love lights upon the heart, and straight we feel More worlds of wealth gleam in an upturned eye, Than in the rich heart of the miser sea."

AY,

id Bogo

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sea, the ver, the beauty; t in the passion on that if king-abore ngs of, ! form is its own

gments ng" be idea of ially of iations

Thy spirit on another breaks in joy, Like the pleased sea on a white-breasted shore-

* " I am alone

The past is past. I see the future stretch All dark and barren as a rainy sea."

Here are stars and sea together :-

"See you poor star That shudders o'er the mournful hill of pines! Twould almost make you weep, it seems so sad. Tis like an orphan trembling with the cold, Over his mother's grave among the pines. Like a wild lover who has found his love Worthless and foul, our friend, the sea, has left His paramour the shore; naked she lies, Ugly and black and bare. Hark how he moans! The pain is in his heart. Inconstant fool! He will be up upon her breast to-morrow As eager as to-day."

The felicities are sand-numerous, and often Shaksperian, e. g .--

"A thought struck all the blood into his cheek, Like a strong buffet."

Or, when he speaks of ramblers feeling "the breezes in their lifted hair," and "quick she turned her face—looks met like swords." What picturesqueness in this :-

"And surgy plains of wheat, and ancient woods,
In the calm evenings cawed by clouds of rooks."

This is quite in Shakspeare's manner :-

" My drooping sails

Flap idly 'gainst the mast of my intent. I rot upon the waters when my prow Should grate the golden isles."

As also this :-

" As for myself,

There's nothing new between me and the grave, But the cold feel of death."

And this :-

"Now, what a sullen-blooded fool was this,
At sulks with earth and Heaven! Could he not
Out-weep his passion like a blustering day,
And be clear-skied thereafter?"

He speaks of men whose hearts

"Have grown as stony as the trodden ways."

What a feeling there is in this:-

"The terror-stricken rain Flings itself wildly on the window-panes, Imploring shelter from the chasing wind. Alas! to-night in this wide waste of streets It beats on human limbs, as well as walls!"

We have quoted enough, and yet we have not quoted a third of the fine passages our pencil has marked. Having read these extracts, turn to any poet you will, and compare the texture of the composition—it is a severe test, but you will find that Alexander Smith bears it well.

One word in conclusion. We are pleased to see that he is ready to correct errors when pointed out; he will have much to correct, but the correct errors when pointed out; he will have much to correct, but the correct passages will be seen a state of the passage of the pa

growth of his own genius will best enlighten him if he be watchful. In the famous love sonnet, which excited so much controversy among our correspondents, there were two epithets we condemned as belonging to the "upholstery of fancy." See how charmingly Alexander Smith has replaced them! Originally the line ran thus—

"Last night a silken lip was pressed to mine."

Now it runs-

"Last night a loving lip was pressed to mine."

Again, the first version had this line-

"And golden couchèd on a bosom white."

Very bad; now it reads-

"And softly couched upon a bosom white, Which came and went beneath me like a sea!"

As a sample of his lyric sensuousness we will quote this song, and then send the reader to the volume itself:-

"My heart is beating with all things that are, My blood is wild unrest;

With what a passion pants you eager star, Upon the water's breast!

Clasped in the air's sort arms the world doth sleep,
Asleep its moving seas, its humming lands;
With what an hungry lip the ocean deep

Lappeth for ever the white-breasted sands! What love is in the moon's eternal eyes,

Leaning unto the earth from out the midnight skies!
Thy large dark eyes are wide upon my brow,
Filled with as tender light
As you low moon doth fill the heavens now,
This mellow autumn night!
On the late flowers I light at the first

On the late flowers I linger at thy feet.

I tremble when I touch thy garment's rim,
I clasp thy waist, I feel thy bosom's beat—
O kiss me into faintness sweet and dim!

Thou leanest to me as a swelling peach,
Full-juiced and mellow, leaneth to the taker's reach.

Thy hair is loosened by that kiss you gave,
It floods my shoulders o'er;
Another yet! Oh, as a weary wave
Subsides upon the shore,
My hungry being with its hopes, its fears,
My heart like moon-charmed waters, all unrest,

Yet strong as is despair, as weak as tears,
Doth faint upon thy breast!
I feel thy clasping arms, my cheek is wet
With thy rich tears. One kiss! Sweet, sweet, another yet!"

PUBLICATIONS AND REPUBLICATIONS.

A HASTY glance at several volumes on our table is all that we can give. Homopathy, by Dr. George Wyld (Simpkin and Marshall), is a moderate pamphlet, wherein the author, who is physician to the Hahnemann Hospital, attempts to state the question with fairness, and to analyze the relative merits of the old and new schools. We have long been advocates of the right of Homoepathy to a fair trial and a fair hearing. It is not for laymen to pronounce ex cathedra upon such a question; we can have no authority in the matter. At the utmost, we may be allowed to speak of a science, not of anart,—such as Medicine is. The "new school," then, is entitled to its hearing, knowing as it does the consequences of novelty:—

"Harvey, for demonstrating the circulation of the blood, became damaged, for the time, both in reputation and in purse. Next to the discoveries of Hahnemann the most important discovery ever made in medicine was that of vaccination, by Jenner; who, in consequence, was lampooned and vilified by the pulpit, the professional chair, and the public press. Bark was introduced into notice by the Jesuits, and being well persuaded that from them could come no good thing, the College of Physicians, in the days of the Commonwealth, fulminated anathemas against the use of bark: but Cromwell died from an ague which bark might have cured, and so, after a time, bark was established as beyond all doubt the very greatest individual addition ever made to the Materia Medica. Moved by the College of Physicians, the government, some two hundred years ago, declared it greatest individual addition ever made to the Materia Medica. Moved by the College of Physicians, the government, some two hundred years ago, declared it manslaughter to administer cantharides internally; but this drug, internally administered, is now, in the hands of the homocopathists, found to be an almost infullible specific in spasmodic stricture of the urethra. What can be more imocent than a well-boiled meally potatoe? yet even this poor potatoe was at one time not permitted to be eaten, except under the strongest protests from the greatest physicians of the day! But, as Dr. Gall says, 'Opinions, which are to-day persecuted because they are new, shall one day be worshipped because they are old.'"

The great point at which ridicule will aim its shafts, is the "infinitesimal doses;" yet every scientific reader can multiply the marvels of infinitesimal division. One passage from Dr. Wyld is interesting enough to demand

"I have heard Dr. A. T. Thompson, late professor of Materia Medica in University College, state, that half a grain of capsicum, if volatilized in a room by a burning heat, would set every one present sneezing. Now, if we suppose the room to have been twenty-two feet by eighteen, and sixteen in height, then we have 6,336 cubic feet, or 10,948,608 cubic inches; and this multiplied by two gives us the 21,897,216th part of a grain of capsicum existing in each cubic inch, viz., a quantity sufficient, on coming in contact with the schneiderian membranes of those present, to cause sneezing.

to cause sneezing.

"In reply to the objection that it is impossible that an infinitesimal dose can act,

"In reply to the objection that it is impossible that an infinitesimal dose can act, it has been asked. Can you tell me the amount of vaccine matter in a man which protects him for thirty years from smallpox?" The question has, I say, been often asked, but never, so far as I know, either answered or calculated, and therefore let us just see how much the vaccine amounts to.

"The $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain of vaccine is sufficient to effect a good inoculation; and a man has about thirty pounds of blood in him, or 172,800 grains × 100 = 17,280,000; that is, the entire blood of a man is so altered by $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain of vaccine. But if the entire blood be altered, so must each particle of blood; and this calculation shows that each grain of the blood is so altered by the $\frac{1}{100000}$ of a grain of vaccine. And this alteration, be it observed, is not only for a day, but for, say thirty years; and as the blood is being incessantly renewed, what an infinitely years!

years! "Again, it is known that a grain of musk will seent a wardrobe for ten years, and yet be itself not diminished in size. Let us then again calculate the size of the particles of musk which are so invisible and yet so palpable. No loss of weight is found in the grain of musk. But suppose, for argument's sake, that it has lost $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain in weight; then the calculation is, if the wardrobe be, say twelve feet broad, by eight high and two deep = 192 cubic feet, or = 330,776 cubic inches. Suppose this space of air entirely changed by ventilation every day for ten years, then we have $330,776 \times y3,650$ days = 1,107,332,400 cubic inches of air affected by the $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain of musk—viz., in each cubic inch of air there is the 1,107,332,400 \times 100 = $\frac{1}{110}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, of a grain of musk, which impinging on the olfactory nerves of an individual, would cause an exclamation of 'Oh, what a smell of musk!' while, if the individual were of a peculiar idiosyncracy, it might even cause voniting." even cause vomiting."

Mr. Grindon's Sexuality of Nature (Frederick Pitman) is an amusingly ingenious essay, wherein the presence of sex is traced everywhere, from the flower to the metaphor. It contains much curious illustration and citation, but has no pretensions to philosophic seriousness.

Something more rigorously philosophical is the translation of Descartes' Meditations (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), with the first part of his Principles of Philosophy, and selections from the second, third, and fourth parts. It is a publication enriched by some admirable and erudite notes, and so arranged as to facilitate the study of Descartes by younger pupils. It needs no commendation from us: cheap, clear, and compendious, it is a book for which the student will be grateful.

Younger students and general readers will also be grateful to the Rev. J. G. Wood for his excellent volume of *Illustrated Natural History* (George Routledge and Co.) In small compass, it forms a good intro-

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duction to the study of Natural History, and is arranged so as to form a companion to the visitors of the British Museum Collection. Four hundred and fifty woodcuts—well executed, as cuts, but not always very accurate as drawings—and a variety of new anecdotes, illustrate these pages. The scientific name is always affixed to the popular name; and the descriptions are precise and intelligible. It will be a delightful book for hore.

the descriptions are precise and intelligible. It will be a delightful book for boys.

Among republications, let a place be assigned to The Working Man's Way in the World (W. and F. G. Cash), earned by its interest. It is the autobiography of a Journeyman Printer, and will be remembered by most of our readers as having appeared in Tail's Magazine. The stamp of reality marks out this autobiography from ordinary publications.

Only the other day we noticed the republication of Pope's Iliad; we have now a companion volume, The Odyssey of Homer, by Pope. With Flaxman's Designs (Ingram, Cooke and Co.). Mr. Buckley has also edited this volume, and made it very acceptable.

But what shall we say to the new edition of Thackeray's chef d'auvre, the incomparable Vanity Fair? Here it is in one portable volume, at a price to lure thousands; and here also the same publishers (Bradbury and Evans) present us with a compact quiver of wit, observation, and suggestion, in the fifth volume of Douglas Jerrold's Collected Writings: it comprises Punch's Letters to his Son, Punch's Complete Letter Writer, and the Sketches of English Character contributed to the Heads of the People. Every one vividly remembers these writings of our strange satirist—(strange, we say, for is not Jerrold sui generis?) and every one will be pleased to have them thus gathered into an accessible volume.

Mr. Bohn endows the public with a volume of Bacon's Physical and Metaphysical Works, to which the attention of all students is directed. It contains the Dignity and Advancement of Learning, and the Novum Organum; the former newly translated by Mr. Joseph Devey, who has been at the pains of translating all the numerous quotations which Bacon has scattered over his text; and has, moreover, furnished some very surgestive philosophical notes, for which the student will thank him.

been at the pains of translating all the numerous quotations which Bacon has scattered over his text; and has, moreover, furnished some very suggestive philosophical notes, for which the student will thank him. This is truly a valuable work, published at a very small price. Readers of "old books" will, however, welcome even more eagerly the republication of Roger de Hovenden's Annals, which Mr. Riley has translated for Bohn's Antiquarian Library. It is to be in two volumes. That there can be found readers (or purchasers) numerous enough to reward Mr. Bohn for his enterprise in such directions, is a marvel; yet instead of slackening he increases his enterprise!

Portfolio.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages

OF A VACABOND. LETTERS

Seven Hills, April 9, 1852.

OW I have longed this day, my most beloved friends, that I could convey Yseult to Valperduta, and place her in your safe keeping; but she is, at present, in hands which are called those of "the law," and cannot be snatched away,—at least not yet. Alas, that hands so vile, should hold that which is so noble!

And how shall I make what has passed intelligible to you, when it is scarcely so to myself. I had better, however difficult it is to see back beyond the one event that absorbs us all, relate things as they happened. I had told you how altered the manner of Yseult had become : the alteration grew more striking, and her manner was not only different from what it had been, but continued to differ from itself, almost every hour; as time went on, it became, while more capricious, also more constrained, and even studied. And she always so nobly direct and unaffected, to a degree seldom met with in England, though we not unfrequently meet with it in Italy! By the merest chance, it came out that some one had been to see -some "gentleman;" and her new change evidently dated from that. She made no secret of his coming; and I suspect that she had told Edwardes, towards whom her caprice was most exhibited. Towards myself there was a studied kindness and considerateness, very different from the natural and familiar friendship on her side, which had made my own affection for her so tender, that I feared she might see it, and retract a friendship the loss of which I should have deplored—as much as yours, my dear

No, I am wrong to say that it was her friendship which made me conscious of a tenderer affection in myself; and, in saying so, I have fallen into the stupid dulness of apprehension that I find so often here. In England, where love between man and woman is treated originally as a wrong, which both must hide with shame, and which can only be excused by certain authoritative sanctions—where it must only be exercised "cum auctoritate et privilegio," by permission of the parish officers—a direct personal friendship between man and woman is regarded almost as an impossi-bility. "It will always degenerate into something more equivocal," they You may know a man as your friend, and, through him, his wife, his sister, or his daughter; but he is a kind of "chairman" over your intercourse, and is always supposed to be the controuler and intermediary. do not know why a people who are, to begin with, so cold, and are then so studious in repressing their feelings, should presume the feelings to be so uncontrouled; but I do know that they are always ready to presume "harm," against the proverbial precept borrowed from the order which traditionally owes its origin to an "equivocal" incident - "Honi soit

qui mal y pense." Unless you presume evil, says English social philosophy, you shall not be safe; and said philosophy proceeds to justify itself. by calling things "evil" which God's own hand creates and bless by supposing much even of their own "evil," which has no existence, What is the reason? Are these English prone to render good things vile by their own treatment? Their ideas of "pleasure" justify the supposition. Or, is it the reaction against unnatural repressions? Perhaps thing of both. But it is very revolting. It is one of the marks of the collewhich make me grateful that I am not yet quite so domesticated an animal as I seemed to be growing.

To give you an example of what I mean : I am convinced that many who have seen Margaret and myself together may have supposed that we men "more familiar with each other;" presuming one kind of love from the existence of another! The perfect frankness in her would make them presuppose deceit; the grateful devotion which I owe to her unrestrained affection and kindness, they would ascribe to a cause different from my sense of her grand qualities. It is selfishness partly that makes them thu suspicious; they hardly understand loving one for the sake of qualities manifested to others as well as yourself. Nay, I believe that the same suspicions would arise were I seen with you!

It is not friendship that made me love Yseult; perhaps her name for made me think of her with love; perhaps it was the colour of her hair, as it hangs over her softly glowing cheeks, and shades those dear eyes which would be brilliant if they were not so soft—which would be so gay if they were not so tender; perhaps it was her voice. But I did my best to hide the consequences of her engaging tenderness and her beauty, lest I should alarm her English feeling, and lose her friendship. Perhaps I disguide myself too well, and have seemed brutally unconscious of kindness I did not merit. I do not know; but from whatsoever cause, her estrangement comes over me like a black cloud; and yet it seems as nothing in com-parison to the anxiety I share with Margaret for her.

It happened thus. I have told you how it began with the visit of that unknown gentleman,-or rather was increased by that visit, for it began even before our arrival here. It increased again with another arrival-that of Fanny Chetham. Yes, Fanny is released from her troubles. I went down to the trial, early this week, and helped to sustain her. It was terrible at the best, but perhaps the worst part of the whole scene was its

"The prisoner appeared to be about twenty-four or five years of age, but she might be younger; she was very attractive, and almost ladylike in her manners, and possesses a singularly mild equatenance, quite ineapable, one would suppose," says the report of the papers, " of committing a crime so atrocious as murder." Why? what did the learned barrister who penned that report, and received his honorarium for it, know of Fanny's capabilities in the direction of fierceness? Had he seen her when she declared to me that it was she who had killed her child-or when she said, with a blush of defiance in her face, that she loved me? "Mild!" Yes; she is a tender, loving woman; but there is a fire in her heart, which might be the fire of life, and was, for once, a fire of death. Did the learned court solve that riddle?

We had engaged the best of counsel for her particular caseeminent in defending Tory principles-or what you in Italy would call Austrian principles — and prisoners with hopeless prospects; and succeeding indifferently with the principles, he has concentrated his attention more on the criminal court. He has a strong voice and a strong conscience, and is exactly the sort of low comedy tragedian to master the feelings of English juries. The bench sat and frowned, not because Mr. George of English juries. Judson violated truth, but because, in his boisterous gesticulations, he knocked his elbows against etiquette. He succeeded, however, in bringing off Fanny, on the plea of "temporary insanity;" and a moment after his being "almost unmanned," he obtruded his congratulations upon her friends with a coarse expatiation of chuckle. "Temporary insanity!" Yes, if total failure of life's expectation is insanity; if total perplexity, or revenge against fate itself is insanity. And yet what is crime save ignorance, or inborn incapacity, or subjugation to circumstance? Especially in one so simple and natural as poor Fanny. She was no more insane than I have ever been; but the result came nearer to the justice of the case than a more accurate interpretation of the English law. The English like to approach a truth by the eircuitous path of a lie; it saves them from the d credit of following "first principles" or "abstract ideas." They establish a law which disclaims the dealing with motives, and professes to deal only with acts; but finding that that will not work, they then set themselves not to discover the real motives, but to presume them from the acts; and in Fanny's case, the motives stated before the court not being such as would have induced either of the worthy men in the jury-box to strangle his own child, with the sanction of the judge they presumed "insanity;" and thus tumbling headlong down the well, they fished up something so like the truth, that "practically," as the English say, it did as well. Only it stifled the whole of the real case; and thus it kept on that false presentment which conceals the causes of a whole class of crimes common among the English, and precludes them from ever dealing with the reality. Mr. Judson's bailiff eloquence did not rescue any future Fanny Chetham from her Satan William, or from her inhuman desertion to uninformed despair by William and Co.—the Company being "Society;" but it taught the future Fanny Chetham how to evade the law against infanticide.

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Did I preach this to poor Fanny? No; exhausted, cast down with past unot, feeling the refluent truths that she could not have formalized, utterly the covered her face with her hands, as I put her into the coach, of cried, "Oh! what a wretch I am!" She seemed to hate her acquittal, and to hate still worse the comfortable bewigged bully who had pleaded comet justice for her child; for never before had she felt the revulsion of he crime as she did when all risk for herself was gone. It is not the fear d'huging that protects the child in the mother's arms; although that is motive which the law selects as its fulerum!

Kindly was Fanny treated; and by whom? By that excellent Mrs. Hurnell, whose own life had passed, thus far, without a deviation or a cross, meren course of happiness and purity. Her unperverted mind could distinguish at once between the suffering and the wrong; and she consoled the unferer without extenuation of the crime. She would have cared for the castaway; but she showed me, what surprised me, a letter to herself from Ysenit Edwardes, urgently claiming to have charge of Fanny as her own servant. Yscult had never accustomed herself to depend upon a lady'smaid, though Edwardes had urged her; but now, she said, she yielded to his wish, and had his sanction for appointing Fanny to that office. I took her back with me to Seven Hills.

That day-it was Wednesday last-there was a marked change in Tseult's manner, and next day, when Edwardes joined us, it was yet stranger. He came in after dinner, and instead of receiving him as she was acversation. Her face was flushed; and without losing the melancholy pect now become habitual, it was angry. The topic was an unlucky one. ldo not know how the conversation began, but it had wandered somehow from Fanny Chetham's trial to the Essex poisonings; and Yscult had said that she could imagine cases in which a woman, bound to be a wife to a man whom she did not love, might resort to any means as an escape. This was a sore point with Edwardes, who had always upheld the doctrine, that a woman married to a man is bound to serve him as a wife, for the purpose mentioned in the marriage service. Edwardes goes to church, and is a decent "member of the Church of England;" but if you were to quote the Book of Common Prayer in any practical affair of life, he would, like many other members of the Church of England, laugh in your

Ysealt appeared to be excited beyond any apparent cause; and she prochimed, with flushed cheek and quivering lip, and an emotion trembling between grief and anger, that no man ought to expect love from a woman, on whatsoever plea, unless real love exist between them-unless they are "in love" with each other.

I was silent, until Julie, who had been half playfully challenged to give indgment by Markham, petulantly declared that no man ought to "expect" anything at all; and she asked me if I had not taught her so.

lanswered her in a general phrase,—" None but the eyes of love ought to see the emotions of love. That love is descerated which prostrates itself before the eye of indifference; and it is tyranny of the most intolerable

I hardly know what doubt as to my hearers made me leave the sentence ed; but what I meant was supplied by Yseult; who said-"If Bucklaw had been a perfect gentleman, he would have known that to make a woman the reluctant wife of a man to whom her heart is strange—to compel submission to anything but love itself, is a crime—yes, a crime were, far worse, than murder; for it is misery, shame, and revulsion; and nther than undergo it, any woman who is awakened to a sense of her own lonour, would rescue herself, -as Lucy Ashton did."

There was a painful silence, in the midst of which Yseult rose and walked into the garden. Presently, with a grave and saddened countenance which lould not interpret, Edwardes followed her; and they were seen walking together in the grounds.

Yoult came back alone, and we have not seen Edwardes since. After that passed at the inn where Margaret first lay wounded, his not returning hat night did not surprise me, nor did it seem quite to astonish any of us ; except Yscalt, who was manifestly uneasy. But he did not return next by; and enquiries in town satisfied Markham that he had not been heard of there. How the fact got abroad I do not know; but there was a sysmaie search for him throughout the district; and, at last, another Magis-The came over to Seven Hills, and several of the people were "examined," hear smong the rest; and policemen remain in the house, with the tonceded intention of gaining information and of watching Yseult. Her mercases the mystery—she is utterly passive; explains nothing, tan, acquiesces in whatever Margaret suggests, and seems to endure about an effort, as if she had ceased to care.

Not a soul has expressed any definite suspicion. The very policemen the respectful compassion with which she is regarded by the servants, the gossiping probably brought "the Law" amongst us. She remains to the in her own dressing-room, unvisited save by Julie and Margaret. he door occasionally, almost surprised to see its panels unchanged the sense of the sorrow within. We are mostly silent; but the broken reation glances at the unconscious subject of our thoughts. A cand things recall every strange expression of that last evening. One as alone remains quite unchanged—more silent perhaps, more n in gravity, but not downcast: Margaret's whole manner is a to those who draw inferences hastily, or can suffer any doubt of Yscult to enter into their minds. If I had never loved Margaret before, I

should have done so now, with her steadfast trust in her friend.

But I must break off—Margaret has come to fetch me to Yseult; who has sent for me.

. THE ABIDING AND THE FLEETING.

FROM GOETHE. EARLY joys, how false and fleeting! Vanishing within the hour: Envious, murky west-winds beating, Come and wither every flower. Can I in the verdure gladden, Casting now its grateful shade, Which the autumn storms must sadden, And whose fairest leaves must fade. Seekest thou life's fruits to win? Quickly snatch the moment's share ! These to ripen will begin, Let the others blossom there. Think! thy vale, of joy the giver, Changes with each shower of rain; In the same transparent river Thou wilt never bathe again. Thou thyself art ever changing! Forms that now before thee rise, Palaces and walls high ranging, Thou behold'st with other eves. Vanished are the lips that gladly Once bestowed love's fond embrace, And the foot that boldly, madly Trod the hunter's mountain chase. And the hand that for thy brother Nobly worked in weal and woe. Everything is now another, Swift they come and noiseless go.

All the form that bears thy name, Standing now where thou hast stood, Like a wave of ocean came And rejoins its native flood.

To beginning let completion Follow in harmonious rhyme; Let thy spirit's swift fruition Yet outstrip the flight of time. Gifts for aye thou may'st inherit, Mortal of the Muses blest! The ideal before thy spirit, The reward within thy breast.

P. M. W.

The Arts.

PASSION WEEK AMUSEMENTS.

"How Cockaigne keeps Easter," our readers were told last year, in a witty article borrowed from the Times. How Londoners, determined to find amusement, are compelled to seek it during the week before Easter, let the bills of the week tell; for though it is neither fair nor safe to judge every performance from the programme, there are programmes of irresistible conclusion. There was the voluminous bill of a new "Uncle Tom" entertainment, somewhere east. This promised a series of dioramic views, accompanied with a descriptive lecture and songs. The songs had been expressly written and composed by the veteran author of 100,000 favourite ballads. You are familiar with the charm of this poet's expression, conveyed in a single ballad; what must it be when he gets an order for a dozen! The sweetness of one song stirred into twelve! Then there was the lively bill of Mr. Adams's Orrery, "combining amusement with instruction," and sublimely indifferent to the discoveries of colossal telescopes, at the Adelphi Theatre. And there were the great yellow posters of was the lively bill of Mr. Adams's Orrery, "combining amusement with instruction," and sublimely indifferent to the discoveries of colossal telescopes, at the Adelphi Theatre. And there were the great yellow posters of "the original Maniac," Mr. Henry Russell, on the doors of the Strand Theatre. In fact, the only agreeable changes we observed in the aspect of the playbills, were the two cases of the Surrey and Olympic. Concerta, including several attractive selections, and, on the whole, well supported, have been given at both these houses; and the accounts make people with insatiable appetites for "tunes" regret that they stayed away. It is comfortable to know that one can still hear a song, even during Passion Week, without "appropriate introductory remarks." Suppose a person in private company were asked to sing, and he began with reading a page or two from the Modern Plutarch; if he had ever so fine a voice he would not be asked any more. Why, then, do we, who effectually scout the stupid system of "combining instruction with amusement," in private higher to even for a dozen days in the year, the same thing in public?

But this is only one absurdity within another; if, indeed, that other be not too serious for such a name. We have this week been struggling, in the clumsiest manner, to adapt a religious observance—the most solemn fast in the calendar, be it remembered—to reconcile it somehow with our ordinary habits of amusement. At any rate, to forego as little of the one as might seem to suit with a decent recognition of the other (for if we did not mean, by changing the character of our amusements, to recognize the solemnity of the week, the change was an unmeaning one). Next week?

Let our readers turn to the account we have mentioned, and if they laugh (as they will do) at the description of Cockaigne "keeping" Easter at Greenwich Fair, they will not fail to see how grave a meaning lurks be-

neath the fun.

There is one more "bill of the week," not, indeed, relating to any There is one more "bill of the week, not, indeed, relating to any performance of the week, nor even, that we are aware, yet printed. But it has been the talk of the week, notwithstanding; and we should omit a welcome duty in leaving it unmentioned. The old Italian theatre is to open again, after all! We are still to have two operas. After the extensive programme already put forth by Covent Garden, we are as glad to hear this as we should have been were we, as of old, dependent on the Haymarket for the most refined and important of our summer amusements. Let it not be forgotten how many are dependent on the expensive of such Haymarket for the most refined and important of our summer amusements. Let it not be forgotten how many are dependent on the opening of such an establishment for bread and work during half the year. Mr. Puzzi, who has long been a connecting link between the patrons and artists of the Haymarket Opera; Mr. Nugent, the superintendent; Mr. Robinson, the treasurer; Mr. Hargrave Jennings, the auditor—these are the gentlemen (so says the accredited rumour) who, with the assistance, it may be conjectured, of one or two enterprising capitalists, who maintain a judicious reserve in the background, have been engaged in organizing the conditions of a management. We wish success to their endeavours. It must depend, we may be permitted to suggest, on the wise concessions of the box proprietors, in whom so large a part of the house is now permanently vested; on the proportion in which the general public will be appealed to and catered for by the directors; and on the hearty co-operation of all the artists engaged in the undertaking.

Since this was written, an announcement, as if by authority, has appeared

Since this was written, an announcement, as if by authority, has appeared in the Times of Friday, that "Mr. Frederick Gye, Director-in-Chief of the Royal Italian Opera, is now the Lessee of her Majesty's Theatre.' This announcement is contradicted to-day in the same authoritative type. However it may be, we have one word to add, applicable to any future

Let him only abandon tradition, and boldly appeal to the public, now comparatively excluded from the Opera, to support at least one of the now comparatively excluded from the Opera, to support at least one of the houses; there is, we believe, in London a sufficient, but not a similar audience, to be found for the Opera in Covent Garden and the Opera in the Haymarket, with mutual advantage to both; glory and profit to the Directors, and a strong claim to be rememberedamong the unacknowledged civilizers. The Opera must learn to be democratised, like everything else.

BIRMINGHAM TO AHMEDABAD.

WE were invited the other day to view a collection of various specimens of "Indian art," which really means nothing more or less than the ornamental pattern running through the web of Indian life, and perceptible, like the golden bloom on Eastern garments, in juster relation to the groundwork, the nearer you approach the material on which the pattern appears. The collection occupies but two small rooms (at No. 4½ Edwardappears. The collection occupies but two small rooms (at No. $4\frac{1}{2}$ Edwardstreet, Portman-square), and comprises several objects which are not new to us; yet its attractiveness is hardly to be exhausted in one visit, though that visit be, as ours was, the length of a long forenoon. The staple is of recent importation; but there will be found a considerable number of articles selected from the Indian Court in the Great Exhibition; among them an inlaid box, the great beauty of which obtained the high praise of Digby Wyatt. The speciality of the display, distinguishing it most from the collection at Marlborough House, is in its abundance of blackwood carving. Tables, settees, brackets, screens, extremely solid, but saved by the designer's skill from an appearance of heaviness, occupy more than half the space in the rooms, if not in the catalogue. An even distribution of labour, avoiding polish in conspicuous parts, secures breadth and a regular occurrence of shadows in every specimen. The minor articles of carving, blended in some instances with embroidery, comprise delicately wrought punkahs, or fans; boxes of horn, sandal-wood, and articles of carving, blended in some instances with embroidery, comprise delicately wrought punkahs, or fans; boxes of horn, sandal-wood, and ivory, inlaid with costly stones and metals; hookahs, painted arrows, vases, coojahs, and other vessels; with trays, caddies, toys, and knick-knacks out of number. But the great attraction will be in the magnificence of the woven fabrics. Richly coloured silks, and cloths of the finest texture, powdered with gold, hanging in free and graceful folds, or formed into kinkhobs and sarrees; muslins of fabulous delicacy, embroidered with silver, gold, and the sparkling beetle-wing; shawls, carpets, rugs, matting; all of perfect design. What wonder if our manufacturers who have literally no style whatever of their own, should each day encroach on Indian design? One can hardly agree with our great ornamentist, Owen Jones, that the reproduction in England of that which he so justly admires—namely, an Indian style—would be "a most flagrant he so justly admires—namely, an Indian style—would be "a most flagrant evil." Has he then hopes of a real style growing out of English soil? He has the best right to utter his opinions on the subject that a man can have; but to us it seems that early necessities must originate a truly

can have; but to us it seems that early necessities must originate a truly national style; and, that stage with us being passed, we must look abroad for the best principles. Where so wisely as to the East?

Owen Jones brings us naturally to the Alhambra, which is the chief point of interest in Burford's new picture of Granada, recently added to his attractions in Leicester-square. Our readers, having discovered, by this time, that "Burford's" is an old weakness with us, will expect that we shall tell them all about the panorama, in a special notice. So we shall. Meanwhile, we recommend those persons who possess, or have access to, Owen Jones's elaborate and costly work on the subject, to consult the book before seeing the picture. Their interest being thus stimulated, they may depend on finding abundant material for its gratification.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF GRANADA.

Ar the back of the Alhambra, and, by consequence, outside the walls of Granada, there is a high rock—considerably higher, indeed, than that on which the fortress itself stands. An ancient summer palace of the Moorish sovereigns occupies the summit. It is called the "Generalife." From that side which overlooks the towers of Granada you command a

view which, for extent and variety of beauty, has scarcely its live upearth. On the surface of the rich Vega—more fertile than the plain of Samaria, more lovely in places than the valley of Feiràn—are upward of thirty villages, standing amid corn-fields, orange groves, and plain tions of the olive, mulberry, almond, apricot, and fig. The waters of the Xenil and the Darro, with many smaller streams, intersect the plain their courses being marked by the lines of graceful trees that their courses being marked by the lines of graceful trees that the banks. On one side, towards the north, the view is shut in by the mountains of Alcalà. Opposite, on the side of the Mediterranean, asteretching westward, is the snowy range of the Alpuxarras; more were ward still, the distant Sierra Alhama; with the mountains of Mosis and Illora, and the chains of Jaen, beyond. All these objects, exception the extreme peaks right and left, the eye takes in at once as you had across Granada. Close down beneath lie the gardens of the Generalife, and some straggling lines of the old palace itself are visible. Then come a thickly wooded ravine, intercepting the Generalife gardens and the Alhambra. The whole plan of the fortress lies open before you—a constitution of the houses of Granada, partly hidden by the fortress and its not within a city. Closing round the hill, right up to the Alhambra whice come the houses of Granada, partly hidden by the fortress and its not wished to us; and we may discover, even from this distance, many of the old Moorish traces—the Zacatin, for example; with here and there a ancient mosque, bath, or fountain. There are the remain, to, of the massive wall, which, with its thousand towers and twelve huge porial flanked Granada in the time of the Moors. Over away to the left, across the plain and some three leagues distant from the city, you see a little hill. From its summit, we are told, that Boabdil looked for the lattime towards the spot where we are now standing, and wept as took farewell of the beautiful land with proud abandon, by a comely couple, to the usual accompanient of dark, long-lashed eyes, embroidered jackets, sauey fans, and castagnettes. In the foreground, all round us, are the trees belonging to the gardens beneath; and their dark feathery tops, bending gracefully to the breeze, give admirable effect to the distance beyond. We sy nothing of the skilful painting. It is enough to say (and this is a literal fact) that we have fallen quite naturally into describing the picture, as if it were the actual locality it represents.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. SEVENTH SEASON-1853.

THE programme of the Seventh Season of the Royal Italian Opera is scarcely less ample in proportions, if in some respects less prolific in promise, than its predecessors. Count Garden, from being a revolutionary phenomenon, bids fair suddenly to become setablished institution. We trust it will not therefore think it dignified to resist The programme of the Seventh Season of the Royal Italian Opera is scaredy iss unite in promise, than its predecessors. Cornel Garden, from being a revolutionary phenomenon, bids fair suddenly to become us established matitution. We trust it will not therefore think it dignified to risi improvement. If the present programme seems deficient in novelty, it must be remembered that where so much has been done, comparatively little renams to be due. For example, the standing repertoire of this house now comprises thrivanies operations of Mdlle. Wagner, who went off with so loud a report last year. He cannot be due to the completely mounted. All the great guns of last season are re-ngaged, with the exception of Mdlle. Wagner, who went off with so loud a report last year. He cannot have been an expectation of Mdlle. Wagner, who went off with so loud a report last year. The Cannot have been, and probably never will be, replaced; the fact that nothing is known of his new lady speaks provisionally in her favour; when Alboni astounded us in 1847, his was unknown to London. We do not, however, desire to excite any rash expectation in the lighter of the provision of the difficult not to surpass the contralto of the last season. It is a standard to find that the policy of engaging a host of used up or fictitious tesors is shandoed Mario and Tamberlik are equal to all demands; and Luchesi is a name we have hear agreeably mentioned in the lighter Italian operas. Ronconi, a tower of strength, now that his difficulties are removed, is reinforced by that sound and efficient may be a strength of the strength

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the "Musical Senson," last week, for "Schumann's Quintette,"

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EDUCATION FOR THE PROPLE.—An education, to embrace a people in which these differences exist, must carefully eschew all matters of doctrine, leaving every parent to inculcate, or to have inculcated, what forms parent to inculcate, or to have inculcated, what forms of worship may to him seem good. To redeem a child from vice, and ignorance, and sin, is a noble work; but is a narrow spirit which seeks to make proselytes of those who cannot even understand the meaning of the words in which the creed is conveyed.—Langford's Religion and Education.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE. Thursday Evening, March 24, 1853.

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BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK. (CLOSING PRICES.)

	Satur.	Mond.	Tues.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock				******		
3 per Cent. Red	*****	******	******		******	
per Cent. Con. Ans.		991	991	994	994	******
Consols for Account	991	994	993	994	991	
per Cent. An						*****
New 5 per Cents	******	ETTERS		ERROR	*****	*****
Long Ans., 1860		*****	*****	61	******	******
India Stock	******		*****			******
Ditto Bonds, £1000	45	******	*****	45		
		APP	40	45	AFFERE	*****
Ditto, under £1000	45	45	40	42	40	*****
Rr. Bills, £1000	10 p	13 p	14 p	9 p	13 p	*****
Ditto, £500	10 p	14 p	14 p	******	13 p	*****
Ditto, Small	10 p	14 p	14 p		13 p	*****

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DUBING THE WEEK ENDING

	EVENING.)
Brazilian Bonds 103	Sardinian 5 p. Cent. Acct.
Brazilian New 44 per Cts. 981	March 31 95
Brasilian New, 1829 & 39 1041	Spanish 3 p. Cents 491
Buenos Ayres Bonds 60	Spanish 3 p. Cts. New Det. 254
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif. 982	Spanish Passive, Conv 53
Ecuador	Spanish Com. Certit, of
Granada Deferred 111	Coupon not funded 81
Greek, ex over-due Coup. 8	Turkish Loan, 6 per Cent.
Mexican 3 per Cents 254	1852, Acct., Mar. 3121 pm.
Portuguese 4 per Cents. 304	Venezuela 3 per Cents. 38}
Surdinian Bonds 96	remember of per cents, dog

POBERT HOUDIN. — ST. JAMES'S
YHEATRE.—Easter Monday, March 23, and during the
yest.—The celebrated Prestidigitateur and great French Conjuot, from the Palais Royal, Paris, M. ROBERT HOUDIN,
all gire his EXTRAORDINARY SEANCES FANTASIQUES, isa performed by express command of her most
gradous Majesty the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, on the
gradous Majesty the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, on the
fraction Majesty the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, on the
gradous Majesty the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, and a
basel Week,
Sarah State of the Control of the Control
March 18th, 1853.) at the above Theatre during the Easter Week,
Seep Throug, at Half-past Eight o'clock; and a DAY PERTOMMANCE, on Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, March 30
and April 2, commencing at Half-past Two o'clock.

and April 2, commencing at Half-past Two o'clock.

Stalk, 7s.; Boxes, 4s.; IF; 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private
Stalk, 7s.; Boxes, 4s.; IF, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private
Stalk, 7s.; Boxes, 4s.; John Mary Stalk, Michael Stalk, M

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By Dr. Bachhoffner: On some of the Mcchanical
Properties of Aestrona Bodies.
By Mr. Crispe: On Encesson's Calonic English.
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Marlborough House, Pall Mall.

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	£ . d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ . d.
10	0 0 7	0 0 11	0 1 3	0 1 6
12	0 0 8	0 0 11	0 1 3	0 1 7
15	0 0 8	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1 8
18	0 0 9	0 1 1	0 1 5	0 1 9
20	0 0 9	0 1 1	0 1 6	0 1 10
22	0 0 10	0 1 2	0 1 7	0 1 11
25	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 1 8	0 2 1
26	0 0 10	0 1 4	0 1 9	0 2 2
28	0 .0 11	0 1 4	0 1 10	0 2 3
30	0 1 0	0 1 5	0 1 11	0 2 5
32	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6
35	0 1 1	0 1 8	0 2 2	0 2 9
37	0 1 2	0 1 9	0 2 4	0 2 11
40	0 1 3	0 1 11	0 2 6	0 3 2
42	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 3 4
45	0 1 6	0 2 3	0 2 11	0 3 8
46	0 1 6	0 2 3	0 3 1	0 3 10
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50	0 1 9	0 2 7	0 3 6	0 4 4

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